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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1243)

Name of Candidate	SHASHANK SHEKHAR SINGH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	292569
Center	Karol Bagh	Date	02/07/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Reservation of seats in legislature is needed to ensure meaningful political participation of women and to make the democratic process truly inclusive. Discuss the statement in the light of 108th Constitution Amendment Bill.

(150 words) 10

The 17th Loksabha has the highest number of women legislators since Independence. But this too (14%) is far below their number in democracy, which ultimately leads to conclusion of Indian democracy being uninclusive.

108th Constitutional Ammendment Bill proposes to ~~resvede~~ reserve 33% of seats in legislature for women so as to increase their participation in democracy.

This would ensure —

- Representation of views, problems and issues of one-half of population in the legislature.
- Women will come out of home to raise issues which do not pertain to men like menstruation, abortion rights etc.

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- Will give the impression of an inclusive house, which will increase the soft power of India as not just procedural demoracy but also substantial democracy.
- Since the political parties are generally a gender dominated, reservation will ensure the women to participate not only in house but also in the grass roots of democracy.

However there are concerns -

- The political houses will name their siblings, wifes etc., as candidate and exercise real power. eg as in Panchayati Raj.
- The reservation will symbolise them as week.
- The real issue of gender imbalance & empowerment would take a backseat to the political debates of reservation.

Given the no. of women in parliament and their condition in general. It is imperative that they should be represented in house. Hence reservation would be one of few steps.

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2. Discuss the issue of reservation in promotions for SCs and STs in public employment in the light of various judicial pronouncements and constitutional amendments. **(150 words) 10**

Reservation is affirmative action by the state, to nullify the historical injustice done to a section of population.

Reservation in Promotion has always been a thorny issue given the general perception that once they get into job, all are equal.

- Supreme Court in its landmark "Indra Sawney case" termed it unconstitutional on the above ~~life~~ line of argument.
- Government then brought 81st Constitutional Ammendment Act to ~~g~~ add Article 16(4A) which gives ~~promotion~~ reservation in Promotion.
- Then Supreme Court in M. Nagraj Vs Union of India 2006, termed 81st ammendment as constitutionally valid. But gave conditions of reservation in promotion -

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i) Inadequate Representation of SC/STs.
ii) Backwardness of the SCs/STs.
iii) There should be No loss in Efficiency of administration.

In recent review of "Nagraj Judgement", Court of the land, remarked that Backwardness of SC/ST is not to be counted, as it was against the Indra Sawney Judgement; which ~~is~~ held backwardness as test only for OBCs & not SC/ST.
Thus reservation in ~~sc~~ promotion is now constitutional.

The reservation in promotion is necessary as-
- Since SC/ST complete their studies late, so join the service late, so remain underpresented at highest level.
- This would increase inclusiveness in policy making which is done by higher level officials
However, it is unjust as
- Once the person join service, he is equal to all so no notion of caste and ~~caste~~ class in service.
- It perpetuates casteism in system.
- It leads to nudge from other officials.

Hence, reservation is needed for inclusiveness but that should not be at cost of efficiency or merit.

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3. Highlight the reasons behind underperformance of the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs). How can their performance be improved?

(150 words) 10

Autonomous District Council are constitutional body made by Sixth Schedule of Indian constition. in the 6th scheduled states of Assam - Meghalaya - Mizoram - Tripura.

Regularly, there has been complain that these bodies underperform their assigned task & duty effectively, which is to ensure welfare of tribals and tribal culture.

Reasons :-

- Lack of Funds → Since they do not receive aid in the form of schemes like MGNREGS, they lack the fund & depend completely on the grant of state.
- Lack of functionaries → Less humanpower has also lead to decrease in their efficiency of doing work.
- Collusion & Corruption → The ADCs are routinely mired in corruption & nepotism.
- Functions → Their functions are also

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less and depend on laws of government. So the autonomy is not there in real sense.

They, inorder to make the welfare of tribals & protection of culture, need to be strengthened.

- More of funds → should be given to them by centre as well as states.
  ↳ 102nd Constitutional Ammendment Act has been bought for this as this will allow finance commission to recommend aid & grant to these councils.
- Autonomy → Autonomy and powers to formulate & execute the policies should be enhanced.
  ↳ 102nd Constitutional Ammendment Act enlarges the scope of their function.
- Regular vigilence by Social Audit can decrease corruption & not interfere in culture.

Tribals are vulnerable section of Indian society, their strengthening will strengthen India & key point to strengthen them is by strengthening & empowering the Autonomous District Councils.

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4. Highlighting the rationale behind continuance of the Official Secrets Act, critically discuss whether the Right to Information should be given precedence over it. **(150 words) 10**

Official secrets Act, first bought by Lord Curzon in 1904 & ammended in 1923 is one of the draconian laws of colonial power. Unfortunately this legacy of Curzon has continued to remain in lawbooks even after 72 years of independence.

· It punishes the official (& the one who took information) for releasing any secret document of state.

Moreover the word "secret" is not defined thus giving full power to state.

However, inspite of opaqueness and seemingly undemocratic, it is essential to be retained due to following reasons →

1.) Security → Security of nation is of prime importance to state. In order to strengthen the security, the credentials should remain secret.

2.) Integrity → Since there are information of the ultra leftist or ultra rightist, Integrity would be in danger if this opened.

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- Efficiency → To do a function more efficiently, the information should not be disclosed to everyone, otherwise that may lead to chaotic order.

- However, RTI tries to give information to citizen on the governance of country - RTI should be given precedence over Official secrets Act because -
  - RTI acts as disinfectant so it purifies the system.
  - RTI has itself provisons for hiding of information if it is not ~~taken~~ outweighed by benefits.
  - RTI has strengthened Indian rule of law by various shortcoming noticed by citizens.

However, RTI should not be allowed as →
- It may decrease the security & integrity of nation.
- It may lead to chaos in international order as certain deals have to be behind the doors.
- It may overall lead to chaos in society.

Since the RTI has provison to nondisclosure of certain information, it must be given precedence over the draconian act, in order to increase transparency and hence trust of people.

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5. Write a short note on India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) framework. Highlighting its main principles, examine how its full fledged implementation can improve the existing governance landscape of India. **(150 words) 10**

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. What is the rationale behind having a mandatory 'cooling-off' period for retired civil servants? In light of numerous instances of violation of this provision, do you think there is a need to have a relook at Civil Services Conduct Rules? **(150 words) 10**

"Cooling - off" period refers to a time gap between the administrative work which official did before retirement and new work assigned by government eg chairing a committee, giving a post (like CAG) etc.,

It had been in the rules because -

- It decreases the chance of collusion in the administration.
  eg A civil servant who worked in a department for many years would likely to be biased for one of his colleague.
- It increases impartiality.
  eg In case of CAG, if CAG is retired civil servant who had just been working in a department, so he cannot audit the reports made by himself while in department.
- So it also removes conflict of interest
- It increase proffesionlism in working as the official would adhere to his duty than to party in power.

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•It reduces influence peddling & hence corruption. as it decreases the chance of "Quid pro quo" appointment by government.

There have been numerous cases of violation of this rule. eg the just retired civil servant have routinely be posted as Governors, chairpersons etc.,

So the conduct rules need to be changed so as to make the provison more strict.

~~The provision of option~~

Also the Conduct Rules were formulated in 1964, the time, since has changed and so have the personal values of people manning the system.

So new rules in line with new era of governance will indeed be needed for New India.

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7. Highlighting the key features of POSHAN Abhiyan, explain how it is an improvement over previous interventions in achieving the goal of malnutrition free India. **(150 words) 10**

Every 2nd women in India is anaemic, every third child is stunted and every fourth child is malnourished. This has been even after decades of planning.

So a new Mission - POSHAN Abhiyan was launched in order to have Malnutrion free India.

Aim → . It aims to decrease stunting & wasting by 2% perannum & . Anaemia by 3% per annum.

Features → (1) A body - National Nutrition Mission will be nodal agency to fix target, plan and achieve.

(2) It will be driven by ground level persons like ANM, ASHA workers

(3) It will be lead by local government

(4) It will be based on principle of convergence - coordination & synnergy.

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· It is different from previous programs in way that -

· earlier programs like ICDS focussed only on one section eg child, it rather depends on inclusivity on the basis of ~~RCH~~. RMCHA principle

· Earlier were top-down approach, it is bottom to top approach where a AASHA workers knows better about needs of a child in her area than an official sitting in secretariat.

· Involvement of Local Govt. increases not only administrative accountability but also social accountability of the workers.

· Earlier plans were segmented in approach, It is HOLISTIC in nature.

POSHAN Abhiyan holds a hope of malnutrition free India. If it is success, it has the capacity to transform the the human capital of future India and achieve the SDG 2 (hunger free world by 2030)

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8. Highlighting the need of generic medicines in India, give an account of the reasons behind their lower availability and adoption. Also, mention some steps taken by the government in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

Generic medicines are the copy of brand medicines which have same formula but no branding. Due to poverty in India and increasing incidences of diseases, it is of high need in India.

Need →

- It costs less so more valuable to poors.
- Branded drugs are not easily avilable in rural areas, these have the power of penetration in the far areas.
- High no. of people are falling to Non communicable Diseases (55% of DALY according to state of Health Report) which take a long time to cure, so Generic medicine can be helpful.
- The out of pocket expenditure is already high in India (62%), which drives people to poverty, so this can increase the other productive use of the money.

However their availability & adoption rate is lower in India, This may be due to –

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- Less Advertisement → Since these medicines do not give commission to middle men, the reach to doctor itself is less.
- Less stores → . The chemist shop do not have high range of profit ~~of~~ on them. so they prefer branded drugs.
- Perception that costly drug is more effective → is also one of the reason.
- ~~In India~~

However now it is increasing due to awareness in people, primarily due to steps by government.

Steps →

- Launch of ~~Jan~~ Jan Aushadhi Kendras in districts has increased awareness
- Awareness campaign against the lost of Branded drugs has also increase rationality in people.
- Advisory to ~~to~~ doctors so as to write the name of Generic drug in their prescription has increased demand.

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9. Give an account of the challenges that the multilateral rule-based trading system is facing. With special focus on WTO, discuss how these challenges can be addressed effectively. **(150 words) 10**

Multilateral - Rule based trading is facing existential crises in this world due to the "TRADE WARS". ~~and~~ ~~inc~~ especially between the large economic powers like USA & china.

Challenges to Multilateral Rule based Trading →

1.) Unilateralism by the countries in order to protect loss of jobs and the growth of their economy at cost of global growth.

2.) Bilateral Trade ~~rel~~ relations are seemingly increasing their extent, as it is easier to negotiate with one than with 193.

3.) Trade war → between large economic powers. eg Tarriff & counter Tarriff by USA & china.

4.) Dispute Resolution Mechanism is oftenly seemed to be ~~bing~~ biased against small nations. eg in WTO.

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5.) New Trade like digital economy, e commerce need new set of rules which were not present in cold war era.

6.) Blockage at Institution → eg WTO has been virtually disfunctional since the dispute between the developed & developing countries over issue of food.

Way Ahead →

1.) Trade war has to be ended before it ends trade between nations.

2.) ~~This~~ Institutions like WTO have to be reformed to gain trust of both — developed and developing.

- The Multilateralism should be respected and there should be provision of punishment to a nation who does not respect rules.
- Dispute Resolution Mechanism has to be made more inclusive & transparent.
- New issues be taken only after the issue at table are solved.
- More Meetings are need of a hour, eg Norms should be once in a year than currently ~~to~~ once in two years.

Decreasing the authority of global institutions will lead nowhere but chaos, so solving challenges is the only way out to a prosperous world.

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10. Highlight the major impediments affecting India-US trade relations. What possible consequences can the recent withdrawal of Generalized System of Preference (GSP) have on India-US trade relations? **(150 words) 10**

India - US has been described routinely as "Natural Ally" or "strategic Ally". However when it comes to trade, the tension rises between the two.

Impediments

- Trade Imbalance → While India is benefiary of overall trade, USA is in loss.
- Market Access → US claims markets are not as much open in India for US companies than in US for Indian Indian companies.
- Cultural Difference → eg USA does not understand ~~diff~~ the value of ~~meat~~ milk in Indian houses, which is the reason for restriction in Dairy sector in India.
- Jobs → More of the native americans are loosing jobs to Indian, chinese & Mexican.
- Tariff → US claims India to be a "TARIFF KING" and demands decrease in tariff.

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In the above arguements, USA has removed India from list of Generalized system of Preference, which gave ~~trade fr~~ tax free entry to Indian goods in US Market.

Implications →

- Trade in favour of India would reduce.
- Trade Tension may rise
- Trade war may escalate.
- India would loose competition to other ~~to~~ countries like Vietnam, Bangladesh.
- The Current Account Deficit in India may increase, thus stressing the US-India trade relations.

However since not many items ~~Thus~~ exported from India were in list so this would not give a much concern.

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11. In a democratic setup, it is imperative that independence be balanced with accountability. Discuss in the context of judiciary in India. **(250 words) 15**

Montesque, long back remarked that "Separation of Power" is necessary for liberty of people. ~~But~~ this separation of power gave an Independent Judiciary in India.

Q. The courts in India are independent by their

- constitutional status
- freedom to appoint the parajudicial staff
- security of tenure to judges.
- Salaries and expenses of Supreme Court & High Court are ~~on~~ charged on consolidated fund of India or states.

But ~~as~~ it has been seen ~~as~~ that this independence has given impunity to ~~the~~ judges of higher court, ~~as the~~

Reasons →

- Accountability to themselves → Judges are accountable only to themselves except in the extreme circumstance of Removal.
- In house system to cleanse Judiciary is based on the ~~staff~~ infalliability of Chief Justice

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which is not always true.

- Judicial Activism has only a thin line difference with Judicial overreach, which has been crossed many times.
(eg Madras High Court ordered that students of Tamil Nadu be mandatorily taught Tirukural)

- Opacity of Collegium → law Commission has said that corruption & nepotism prevails in collegium.

- Primacy has given way to supremacy → eg in collegium, CJI has virtual veto over decision of executive.

However independence is important →
- It gives impartiality
- It gives sound decision making by Judges
- It gives objectivity
- It gives freedom to question state.

However, our constitution makers did not want to give absolute independence to Judges.

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- Thus Independence should be balanced with accountability in democracy as-
- Trust in the people is oxygen for stability of Judiciary, and accountability increases trust.
- Independence does not only mean independence from executive, it also means independence from self's biasness. This itself increases accountability to conscience of oneself.
- In a democracy, supreme is not supreme court, but supreme are the people of India. They have all the rights to question and Judiciary, in order to be fair & transparent has the duty to answer.

Thus Democratic values demand accountability from the institutions and the persons manning institution otherwise the credibility of Judiciary itself will decrease. The onus is on the Judiciary itself to be true to its motto - "Yatho Dharmasthato Jaya" (where there is justice, there is victory) & Justice is itself unjust without accountability

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12. Despite various strengths, there are certain weaknesses in the existing structure of departments of the government which render the system slow and cumbersome. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**

The structure of departments of government were formed decades back. Though they were ideal at that time, and useful even today but there are inherent weaknesses in it.

Strengths :-

- Robust Manpower – decreases chance of error.
- Strict Adherence to Rules → decreases chance of corruption
- Segregation of officials → increases their proffessionalism in work.

Weaknesses →

- Excessive levels of checks → a file needs to pass many table before it is accepted or rejected.
- Excessive human Role in the works which could be done by machines now

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increases scope of corruption.

- Red Tapism → Though rules & order need to be followed but the complexity of these rules & orders give red tapism.

- Disintegrated Departments → one department is seldomly intricately connected to the other. This gives tardyness in system.

- Department Vs Department clashes → Since the persons are to man their department, rivalries between persons often translates in rivalry between departments.

- Over dependence on hard copy and Manual labour is needless in era of Internet of Things.

These weakness translates into slowness & increase complexity of system as:→

- Over dependence on human labour ~~decreases~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~ increases the time by manifold.

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- No interconnection between departments delays the clearance of projects.
- Red Tapism increases the ~~the~~ complexity and hence corruption.

Thus, system needs to be review and new features be brought in like-

- Integrated departments.
- Nodal department in each ministry.
- Decrease man holding chair of the work which can be done by machines.
- Business process Reengineering.

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13. In the light of criticism surrounding the composition and functioning of Rajya Sabha, do you think it exists merely as a secondary house of the Parliament? **(250 words) 15**

According to Article 79 of constitution, Rajya Sabha is an integral part of parliament. and according Article 80, it consists of persons - elected by the elected MLAs of state and nominated by the President.

Due to its unequal representation from states and its functioning it has been criticised to be a secondary house of Parliament.

Reasons →

- It does not power to ammend or stop the Money bill which are lifeblood for government.
- It does not have power in revocation of National Emergency.
- Its views can easily be shut down by a Joint sitting of Parliament (Art. 108).
- The Members of house do not represent people directly as in case of lower house.

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~~How~~
· It's functioning has been routinely disrupted by the members.
· Its representation is unequal from states even when it is taken as platform for federalism.

However, it would not be fair to call it secondary house as →.
· It has equal power to Lok Sabha in every other bill except Money Bill.
· Indian federalism is not typical federal system so inequality of representation is justified.
· The fact that Joint sitting has been convened only thrice in last 70 years is testimonial to the importance of Rajya Sabha.
· Its special power of Art 249 (to allow Parliament to make law on any state item) and Art 312 (All India service) forms the basis of our fed sui generis system.
· While the Lok Sabha always acts under pressure of people's view, which may not always be right.

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Rajya sabha is place for other - not so populist laws".

- The nomination system ensures that law making is done by acclaimed persons of society.
- In the Majoritarian government, which has majority in lower house. It is actually the Rajyasabha which controlls the executive.
- It acts as balancing wheel of Federalism, where equality is not given to states but given to each citizen of India. (because representation of states in Rajya sabha is based on population of state.)

Thus from above arguments we can conclude that although it lacks power in few areas but its equality of power at par with Lok Sabha and its special power makes it SECOND HOUSE of Parliament and not SECONDARY HOUSE.

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14. Despite legislative changes with respect to funding of political parties in recent years, many challenges still exist with regards to transparency in electoral funding. Discuss. Can state funding of elections help in addressing these challenges? **(250 words) 15**

Funding of political parties has always been a dubious issue in otherwise glowing democracy of India. Since India has party based democracy, the transparency in funding to political parties is sine qua non for an effective democracy.

Various legislative changes have been made in recent years like-

- Electoral bonds to increase transparency of ~~so~~ funding.
- Removal of limit of donation by corporate house to clean the system of ~~dow~~ donations
- Allowing foreign based trusts to donate easily, this allows direct donation thus stops dubious ways.

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~~It has lead to~~ However challenges still exist as →

- Transparency in donation has not been solved.
- Electoral bonds, which were brought for Transparency have infact decreased it.
- Political parties are not in RTI, so citizen can't know the funding.
- The corporates are not mandated to tell their shareholders about the party they donated.
- The large no. of donation in cash increase the suspicion.

To solve these Issue State funding can be brought in →

- It will avoid the phenomenon of "Government capature" by corporates.
- It will increase intra party democracy which will give transparency.
- At the end party will be rewarded for its trust in people so increase its connection to ground.

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- It will ensure the election are clean & administration is corruptionless.
- It will help decriminalise the whole political system as criminals have power due to their power of money.

However it can't be sole solution as
- It may be used as ~~sept~~ complementary i.e parties may continue to take funding illegaly.
- A ~~whole~~ burden over exchequer.
- It will reduce accountability of party which donation ensures.

Thus state funding of election are one way, as suggested by NCRWC, 2nd ARC, as well as Election commission but other ways are also needed most important of which is decriminalisation of politics.

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15. Successful and long-lasting urban transformation critically depends on reforming the way our cities are governed. In this context, highlight the challenges plaguing urban governance in India and suggest some strategies to overcome those challenges. **(250 words) 15**

Cities are centre of development, job creation and economy is an empirically proven fact.
With ~50% of population living in urban areas by 2050 (NITI Ayog). India is truly going through urban transformation.
According to UN Report on Urban Development, development ~~means~~ is ensured by →

- Economic development
- Social development
- Ecological development
- & Urban Governance.

Thus Urban Governance is critical factor to determine urban transformations.

Challenges →

- Depoliticisation of Urban Local bodies → as the elected persons are powerless as compared to officer.
- Parallel Body like development authority further erode the powers

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of the elected ones.

iii.) Lack of Resources. → lack of funds mutilated any plan of transformation.

iv.) Population → increasing population with no proportionate increase in elected persons. officials make the system unresponsive.

v.) Low equilibrium Trap → Economic Survey (2017-18) defines it as over dependence on state govt for fund decreases its accountability to citizens.

vi.) Less Manpower → decrease the efficiency of system.

Strategies to overcome these challenges →

① More Taxing power & tax collection on variables like house, market, garbage, & land taxes.

② Strengthening Municipal Cadres of officials to increase efficiency.

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- Stop the depoliticisation & empower the ward committees.
- Classify the "city" as distinct centre of governance, which was not envisaged in 74th Constitutional Ammendment Act.
- A "City Economic Council" should be formed to act as single window clearance & nodal authority for developmental work.

The Above steps may give a better urban ideas for our future & dream of New India lies in the New Cities & New way of Governance.

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16. Explain the role that SHGs play in poverty alleviation in India. Highlighting the shortcomings of the SHG-Bank Linkage programme, give some suggestions to improve its performance. **(250 words) 15**

Self Help Group (SHG) are groups formed at hyper local level to act as change maker in society.

Role in Poverty Alleviation →

- Increases the Risk taking Abilities of person — because SHG increases → economic capital, & social capital.
- Increases livelihood option → as group increases power of bargaining
- Increases opportunity as it offers links to larger sector.
  eg in Jaipur → SHGs are being connected with Amazon, Flipkart. to increase their scope of livelihood.
- Increase capability of Individual → so by definition of Amarty Sen that poverty is deprivation of capability also, SHG

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help in poverty alleviation.

Shortcomings of SHG - Bank Linkage Program.

① The banks do not give capital to SHG which are not having much collateral.

② Banks think the cost of servicing of loan to SHG is high.

③ Banks are already grapling with high NPA so they are hesitant to link with SHG.

④ SHGs are oftenly compared of uneducated people which decrease their opportunity to get credit.

⑤ The activities done by SHGs are said to be of no potential so banks deny credit to them.

⑥ Attitude of officials of banks towards SHG of poors is also not good in general.

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Way Ahead:

- Banks should be ~~made~~ mandatorily ~~be~~ linked to a specific no. of SHG by law or order of RBI.
- The focus should not only to ~~to~~ increase the economic worth of SHG but also social capital of SHG.
- The bars of collateral be replaced by peer pressure to increase linkage.
- NGOs should help SHGs to get financial literacy.

SHGs are a proven way to free people from shackles of poverty, they must be strengthened.

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17. Despite initiatives taken by the government in recent years to address the challenges of the Indian higher education system, many reforms are still required to improve its quality and enhance its relevance. Analyse.

(250 words) 15

With 800 university and 40000 colleges, Indias education system is one of the largest of world. But its quality and productivity is very poor due to inherent weakness of system.

~~Reforms done by government~~

Steps taken by government to address the challenges of Indian higher education system

① RUSA → as a scheme based on outcome funding, it has improved research & outcome of state based universities

② Reform of UGC to replace by HECI

③ Scheme of RISE to increase credit to colleges

④ Ranking by NIRF increases spirit of competition

⑤

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But many reforms are pending →
like →

① Curriculum & Pedagogy needs to be improved if the ~~the~~ aim is to ~~to~~ leader of world.

② Infrastructure has to be revolutionised, specially in colleges & universities of state.

③ Regulation be improved so as to prevent the spread of "DEGREE-MILLS" (private colleges)

④ Faculty should be well trained & ~~qu~~ of quality.

⑤ Governance of system needs to be improved, the beginning to be done by decreasing & merging the bodies like AICTE & UGC.

⑥ Partnership of Industry - Academia is sine qua non for research development.

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(7) World Class Universities should be allowed to enter in India.

(8) Inequity in access to higher education be reduced.

(9) Gross Enrollment ratio (~25.8%) has to be doubled (China has 51%, Europe has >80%)

(10) Interdisciplinary courses should be brought.

The Draft National Education Policy seems to be in the line of reform, this is a good start but the task is long, however fruits will be sweet for longer.

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18. Giving an account of the progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, mention the challenges that it faces in achieving its target. How can the implementation of the programme be fast-tracked? **(250 words) 15**

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana is a mission of government of India to enable ~~the~~ "Housing for All by 2022"

It consists of 2 schemes
(1) PM Awas Yojana (Rural)
(2) PM Awas Yojana (Urban)

Progress →

- Till now lakhs of people have been handed over keys.
- & Millions of houses are in construction
- The Government is in confidence to complete is target well before 2022.

Challenges →

- Funding is the problem as huge no. of houses have to be built

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- Land → Availability of land for construction of houses is also issue.

Suggestion →

- Use of Technology to oversee completion of projects eg PRAGATI.
- The future householders be identified from beginning & included in fast tracking of completion of project.
- ~~The land~~

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19. Island nations of the Indian Ocean hold immense strategic value in shaping the geopolitical contours of the region and ensuring maritime security of India. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

Island nations of Indian Oceans like Sri lanka, Maldives, Seychelles. Mauritius and Madagascar are high on priority list of India for their strategic values.

They are at strategic position of Indo pacific, which is lifeline of world trade.

Importance →

- Being in the way of trade of world, they are potential nation to increase or decrease the trade.
- With Rising of Assertive china, they are soldiers of free, rule based, open Indo pacific.
- With near to the oil route of world, they can threaten the economic growth.

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- Their presence in the areas of piracy in ocean also ~~incts~~ increase their importance.
- With shifting gravity of world from Atlantic to Indian ocean, they have the power to influence the world politics.
- They are potential candidates to bring peace in larger global power.
- Being in the region of mineral rich areas, they hold high value & under the ocean.
- With bases of china, US and France in Djibouti, Dugm, ~~&~~ etc., their strategic importance further increases for India.

So, island nations are truely important for maritime security & geopolitical contours of ~~the~~ region & India is going well in partnership with these small but influential nations.

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20. Development assistance, a key instrument in India's foreign policy, has seen a considerable expansion in the past few years both in its scope and reach. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

India has been long votary of soft power and development assistance has been one of the key instruments in foreign policy of India.

- Launched in 1960s especially for the African continent, it has seen considerable expansion.

(1) In its scope → like first it was mainly for health, education but now it has been increased to
- use of technology of computer
- increase in no. of scholarship
- use of Space technology
- Agriculture
- Governance (i.e Administrative training)
- Building institution of governance (eg Parliament in Afghanistan
- Skill development (eg Training to "solar Mamas"

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of Africa.

(ii) Expansion in Reach →

While in later decades of 20th century it was mainly in the African continent. Now it has reached other areas also like-

- Neighbourhood of India - eg Bhutan, Nepal
- Middle East like Iraq, Afganistan
- Indian Ocean Islands like Madgascar
- Central Asian countries like Uzbekistan.

Overall, India has been successfull in being developmental partner of countries through this scheme, the increase in span & reach of it is itself testimonial to rising power of India.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

Name of Candidate	Shashank Shekhar Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	292569
Center	Karol Bagh	Date	13/07/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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4	10	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

Fiscal Deficit of a country affects not only the financial health of nations but also the welfare of people and even stability of nation in long term.

Despite the acts like FRBM Act, 2003, there have been various slippages in achieving fiscal target in India.

Thus there is an urgent need of an 'Independent Fiscal Council' for stablising the financial health of government and also market of nation.

Needs →

· Transparency → . The ~~inds~~ fiscal deficit target setting is too much opaque

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and often misleading.

- The process to achieve the target is also not transparent as government has conflict of interest as it has to do welfare too, which oftenly gets an upper hand.

- The budgetary process and the target achievment are not open to public & oftenly not rational.

Accountability →

- The money belongs to people and government should not spent it in wasteful activities, which in turn increases the fiscal deficit.

- The council will place a report in parliament about ways and the reason of slippage along with correction Methods.

Thus fiscal council is need of hour and also has been recommended by N. K Singh committee.

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2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

India's share of total export is less than 2% (Economic Survey 2018-19). This not only increases the trade deficit but also hampers job creation.

Potential →

- Exports companies need large no. of direct employment which increas job
- It also generates indirect jobs like logistic industries get boosted and jobs at ports.
- Tourism export itself has huge potential to give jobs to local area people.
- Manufacturing export also increases the required jobs and has multiplier effect.

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Steps Needed →

1.) Inverted Duty Structure → it is anti export in itself, so remove it.

2.) Manufacturing → Increasing the Manufacturing by decreasing the cost of input variables like stamp duty etc..

3.) Logistic → Improvement in logistic i.e Decrease in logistic cost by 10%, gives increase in export by 5-8%. (Economic Survey 2017-18). This can be done by increasing infrastructure, warehouses.

4.) Service Sector → Boost the tourism sector like destination based tourism, theme based and by increasing eVisa facilities & no. of hotels & air carriers.

Export is one the so called "Engine of Growth". For Indian economy to become 5tn $ economy, it has to take off.

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3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.

(150 words) 10

Exploration of Mineral in India has always been a dubious issue with rise of corruption and Mafia Raj. Also the sector is facing constraints like skilled labour, transparency as said in NITI Ayog Action Agenda.

In order to contain the above & other challenges, government has brought National Mineral Policy 2019

Provisons →

① Status of Industry → Mining Sector has been given Industry status, this would increase funding in sector

② Increase Infrastructure → Near the Mining area.

③ Portal Based Clearance → The clearance of various departments will be done

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by streamling them in one portal.

④ Sustainable Mining → By ensuring no damage to environment.

⑤ FDI → will be increased in sector so as to increase efficiency.

The policy is helpful in ensuring sustainable & responsible Mining as-

① Strong Vigilance ~~with~~ will decrease the rampant corruption & hence hazardous mining.

② Increasing the technology coefficient will decrease the wastage in the biosphere.

③ EIA → Environmental Impact Assessment. will be done in transparent way to ensure no harm

Thus the policy is action oriented, outcome based and practicle in aproach; while balancing ecology with economy.

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4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

Due to rising pollution level, and depleting fossil fuel reserves, the ~~Na~~ Bio fuels have become a must have alternative. To promote it govt. has brought a Policy & a scheme - PM JI-VAN Yojana.

Biofuels are fuels derived directly or indirectly from the carbonaceous biological stuff like carbohydrate, sugarcane, beet root etc.,

PM JI-VAN

① Promotes Biofuel Plant by giving tax incentives

② Viability Gap funding to the 2nd Generation Biofuel Plant.

③ Sugar Mills will be promoted to increase share of ethanol ~~in~~ production.

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④ Incentive to farmer to convert waste to energy.

It can assist in achieving vision & goals of Policy of Biofuels, 2018 as-

- Promotion of 2nd Generation Biofuel Plant is one of the objectives of Policy.

- Promotion to Sugar Mills to increase share of ethanol will help us to go to ~~visc~~ aim of tripling the biofuel production.

- Promoting farmer to convert waste to energy ~~wt~~ will ~~in~~ decrease pollution which is one of aim of Policy.

- It will also help decrease ~~in~~ the import bill and hence in line with policy.

Thus PM JI-VAN has potential to overall decrease fossil fuel and hence save forex and ecology which is ~~of~~ overall vision of Policy.

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5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze.

(150 words) 10

ZBNF is basically a traditional method of farming by using only natural resources and nothing artificial. It is basically a novel form of agriculture which is traditional in approach and scientific in nature.

Due to the hazards done to environment by the chemical fertiliser, ~~it is~~ and increase in cost of agriculture, it is novel way to reduce the cost, increase the quality and hence nutrion of nation.

Alternative to chemical Intensive Agriculture -

① Since it does not use any synthetic item like pesticide, fertiliser. it decreases the input cost.

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(2) It is based on concept of Mixed farming thus farmer will practise silviculture, mariculture and agriculture simultaneously. This will →

(i) Increase the overall output.

(ii) Increase resilience of ~~crop~~ farmers as he produces diversed products.

Alternative to Chemical Intensive Agri →

- It does not need any fertiliser or pesticide
- It ~~do~~ depends on organic manure which does good to soil.
- It depends on water, and the insects like earthworm to increase fertility of soil.
- Thus all reduction will reduce intake of chemical through food ~~a~~ and leaching in soil & water.

Overall, ZBNF is a way to "Evergreen revolution" i.e increasing the net profit and resilience to farmer ~~and~~ together with ~~im~~ sustainability.

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6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. **(150 words) 10**

~~According to World Economic Forum,~~
According to UN Environment Program (UNEP), weight of plastic will exceed the weight of fishes in ocean by 2050. This will have tragic implication ~~of~~ on the marine resources.

Implication of Plastic Pollution on Marine Ecosystem →

① Loss of Biodiversity

- Fishes eat the plastic and die due to starvation (because they feel "full" but actually are hungry)
- The diversity decreases due to death of turtles & other organism of the ocean due to getting entangled in net of plastic, & processes like hitchhiking.

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(2) Decrease in Quality of Ecosystem decreases its resilience.

(3) Troplic Transfer as the plastic goes to fish, fish comes to human dining table thus increases the plastic transfer.

Measures to address the problem

(1) Tight control on the plastic waste generation.

(2) 3R: Reduce - Reuse - Recycle

(3) Ban the plastic of thickness below 50 μm.

(4) Increase R&D to find new alternative to plastic.

Plastic Pollution may turn the green earth or blue planet to a plastic earth and hazardous planet. Before that happens, actions are needed to avoid it.

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7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. **(150 words) 10**

Bharat Stage Norms are the standard of fuel in terms of release of gases like CO_2, CO, SO_2 and PM (Particulate Matter) on combustion.

~~Evolu~~

Evolution

- The Indian Norms are based on the European norm
- The BS I (Bharat stage I) came in 1960s
- BS II came in 1980s.
- BS III came in 1st decade of 21th century
- BS IV were brought recently after Supreme Court Judgement
- BS V have been dropped due to urgency to control to pollution

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· BS VI are scheduled to be introduce from April 1, 2020.

However, challenges are there →

① Technology → The technology needed for the BS VI fuels is new and requires funding.

② Funding issue.

③ BS VI fuel in BS IV vehicles is meaningless so challenge is to replace the old vehicles.

④ Industry claims that these are example of policy uncertainity which decreases investment for long term.

Thus BS VI norms are one of the way to control pollution and have challenges. Other options like Electric vehicles, public Transport, use of HCNG also needs to be simultaneously pushed.

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8. What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? **(150 words) 10**

When a large star collapses, its volume decreases and density increases the areas in universe that have these infinite density so as not to let even light go out from it. are termed as BLACK HOLE.

Challenges

① It ~~does~~ captures literally everything that goes near it.

② Light too does not come out of it

③ Technology was not as superior to watch these phenomenon.

④ Black holes are billions of light years away so precise seeing was very difficult.

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Event Horizon Telescope saw the photon which was encircling the black hole & imaged that.

- EHT used many ~~Tell~~ Telescope to print the data.
- It used Big data technology to have a clear idea of the picture.
- It used telescope of very high power to "visualise" the blackhole.

The Event Horizon was truely a "leap for Mankind" which has made humans to see the unseeable.

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9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. **(150 words) 10**

Arms Tr.

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10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure.

(150 words) 10

Communication network are now more vulnerable and powerful to cause a security threat to a country. They can be a cause and even target to destablise.

Threat through Network →

- Excessive use of internet increases vulnerability
- ~~Cy~~ Cybersecurity is one of the governance & developmental challenge
- ~~2~~ Data Usage is increasing and networks have much power over control. (eg case of Huawei by US)
- ~~Data~~ Crippling of Network may cripple the socio-economic life & even governance causing threat to security.

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Threat to Communication Network →

① Cyber Attacks on the Network

② Cryptojacking may be used to fund terror.

③ Crippling the government by crippling its access to the people. i.e communication network.

Steps by government →

① National Centre for Critical Infrastructure Protection has been set up.

② Regular Audit of the network companies

③ Developing a new communication system (by BSNL) for government's internal use

④ Cyber warfare Police of Ministry of Home Affairs keeps watch on development.

Thus In the era of communication centric world, our security depends on security of communication network.

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11. Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. **(250 words) 15**

India is replete with renewable energy due to its geographical nature, long coastline, tropical sunlight availability and ecology. However ~~the~~ most of the energy produced is variable in nature eg Solar depends on Sunlight. Thus referred as Variable Renewable Energy.

Integration of these Energy is a challenging task to do in India.

Importance →

- ~~Integrate~~
- Economic → It will improve the cost of transmission and cost of producing fuel if it is integrated to grid.
- Ecological → Less integration decreases use of these energy which intern is done by increasing the use of fossil fuel & hence ecological loss.

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Social → due to More used renewable energy, pollution will decrease ~~with~~ which will increase the ease of living of people by decreasing health cost.

International → With integration, demand of energy will increase & hence we would be motivated to produce more renewable (bcoz fossil fuel has limits) thus we can gain soft power.

Challenges

① Cost → ① The cost of producing the energy like Ocean Thermal, or Tidal is very huge.

(ii) cost of constructing grid is all the way more costly

② Land → Integration would need corridors of green energy which will need enormous land, which itself causes delay.

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③ Supply → due to decrease in tarriff and renegotiation of PPAs with discoms the producers like Sun Edison are bankrupt and wind energy market is completely in lull.

Steps Needed

① Revolution in Infrastructure of grid is needed

② Increasing Efficiency of bureaucracy so as to decrease delay will save cost

③ Promoting the Renewable Energy by Behavioural change (using the Economic Survey's concept of "NUDGE") by incentiving the people using Renewable or recognising them will improve the demand.

④ Supply has to be mixed eg solar wind hybrid plants which increase continuity of the supply.

Thus VRE have potential to give India a clean growth and neat environment. Obstacles are to be cleared so as to ~~be~~ have energy which is clean and green.

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12. There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? **(250 words) 15**

Economic Survey (2017-18) mentions that Indias per capita income is rising and we ~~a~~ will be upper middle class Income country ~~by~~ in 2020s. However there is threat of falling in "Middle Income Trap"

Explaination →

- When the nations income (per capita) ~~is~~ increases from ~~lower~~ poor to middle then it faces two challenges →

(i) The labour cost increases, so the more poorer countries take the jobs of the labour ~~to~~ as they will be more attractive due to cheap labour.

(ii) The richer countries will control the service ~~and hence~~ due to better technology there.

So overall the nation is pressed from both sides — the poorer than it

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takes its labour intensive economy and richer than it takes its high technology economy.

This phenomenon when nation is being looser to both ends results in no increase or very little growth in per capita income; is called Middle Income Trap.

Reasons →.

- The labour cost increases.
- Human capital is not so strong to compete to the Rich country.
- The capital (economic) is not very rich in the country itself

Steps to Avoid it →.

- Since we are in phase of demographic dividend, we need not worry about the labour..
- The real issue is technological development and Human Capital.

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Technological →

① We need to have our own technology so as to minimise the dependence on others.

② The impregnation of technology is necessary, this can be done by →
(i) increasing the funding in R&D.
(ii) increasing the use of technology since school so that future generation is good at Adaptation.

Human capital →

① Further skilling and continuous Reskilling is needed to be in Motion.

② The STEM education is very important

③ We need to come out our "Tragic Deficiency" (as Draft National Education Policy says) in education system

④ Healthcare is important to convert demography to dividend.

Thus Middle Income Trap is a threat but not a daunting one given that we are ready for it before it strikes.

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13. Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. **(250 words) 15**

Monetary policy basically refer to the rates of interest charged by RBI from banks to control money supplying in economy and hence growth and inflation.

In last year, the RBI has taken U turn to ease the policy after years of tightening it. However ~~its~~ the real issue was Transmission of it to the customer.

Importance →

① Investment → As the Repo rate decrease, it does not necessarily mean that the investment will increase as the real effect depends on the rate of ~~ots~~ interest charged by banks.

② Growth → The growth depends on investment so it does depend on rates charged by banks and not by RBI

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③ Inflation → The objective of RBI to control inflation will remain ineffective if the rates are not reflected by the banks.

Issues

① NPA → given the NPA problem of the banks. the ability to take the ~~ab~~ risk to issue fresh credit is low.

② Management Cost → also ~~decide~~ determine the rates of Interest charged by banks

③ Savings Rate → influence the the money banks have in vault. Hence the balance between the savings rate and investment rates ~~ao~~ is essential.

Steps by RBI

① Directive To banks by RBI to ~~translate~~ transmit the monetary policy.

② Incentive to Banks ~~by~~ in the form of Bank Rate ~~to~~ promote them.

③ Advertising the Policy instance & hence putting pressure on banks through its customer.

Since the Monetary Policy converts ~~to~~ its aim to action only through the banks and its customer, the transmission is key to actually control the money supply

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. **(250 words) 15**

Agriculture which depends purely on the rain and is not covered under irrigation is referred as Rainfed Agriculture.

- Around 60% of area of Agriculture (Net cropped Area) is rainfed (Eco. survey 2017-18)

Constraints

① Dependence On Monsoon → Since the Monsoon by its nature is very unpredictable so the agriculture becomes a riskier task.

② Policies → The policies are seemed to be biased against rainfed agriculture as noted by Ashok Gulati.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Outcome → Since the input is variable (rain) the output itself is of low quantity.

④ Prone to loss → As Monsoon failure lead to crop failure in the areas.

⑤ Diversity → Due to less water availability the ability to produce diverse food grains in the farm reduces thus resilience of farmers reduces.

⑥ Economy of Scale → due to nonavailability of water and decreasing land, the farmer is constrained by the small nature of agriculture.

⑦ Erosion of Soil due to weak holding

Agronomic Practices Required to be Adopted →

① Rainwater harvesting near the fields will help in dry season.

② Trees (Agroforestry) will retain moisture in soil But tree has to be cautiously choosen.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Mulching → by using jute or anyother things, so as to decrease the erosion due to loosening

(4) Organic Manure requires less irrigation.

(5) Choice of crop should not be water intensive like sugarcane. crops like Pulses, nutrimillets are suitable.

The Rainfed agriculture affects life of ~60% of farmers and also decides our nutrional intake as it gives most of the pulse production in India.

Hence increasing the resilience of the agriculture of rainfed area, especially in the time of increasingly erratic monsoon and climate change, is sine quanon for doubling the ~~[illegible]~~ income of farmer.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

(250 words) 15

Since India is a tropical country, its soil is latosolic in nature i.e leaches the nutrient easily, hence the need of fertiliser is essential. Out of the fertiliser Urea is the most used.

However, there are problems in the Urea sector, which effect the financial health of government as well as ecological health of soil.

PROBLEMS →

① Supply → The urea industry is oligopolised by some and the supply is restricted to increase cost.

② ~~Supply~~ Supply chain → is corrupted to the extreme to take the illegal benefit of subsidy

③ Use of Urea by Industries → further decrease the availability to poor farmers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

④ Black Marketing is rampant due to imbalance in demand & supply.

⑤ Ignorance by farmers leads to unnecessary use of urea, decreasing the efficiency and supply to poorer section

⑥ Smuggling to Nepal and Bangladesh.

⑦ Subsidy is not based on Nutrient Based subsidy

Steps By government →

① Neem Coating of Urea → It is has reduced the use of urea by industries

② Strengthening the vigilence → over supply chain by mobile tracking of consignment

③ Pilot Project to distribute urea according to land record (but it failed due to non inclusion of persons in database)

④ Awareness generation in farmers

⑤ Increasing the production of Urea to decrease black marketing and increase availability to last mile.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reforms Needed

① Urea should be brought under Nutrient Based Subsidy

② Direct Benefit Transfer be scaled but before that financial inclusion is must.

③ Increase the usage literacy to increase efficiency and decrease demand

④ Cap Subsidy on no. of urea sacks → as suggested by Economic Survey 2016-17.

⑤ Use of Technology to increase supply

⑥ opening of India's plants in region rich with Natural gas like Qatar, Iran so as to decrease the canalisation of urea.

Urea forms a basis of agricultural development but its overuse gives hazardous result, Thus Reforms in sector along with reform in the usage is necessary for sustainable agriculture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. **(250 words) 15**

Access and Benefit Sharing refers to the principal in Biodiversity that allows access to the local biodiversity and resource on a precondition that the tangible and non tangible benefit will be shared with local.

eg A scientist who uses the resource like a Herb of an tribal area is allowed to use on condition of sharing the credit and monetary reward he will get.

It is not only helpful in increasing the benefit to the local population but also helps in sustainable use of biodiversity. as →

① The principal of 'sharing benefit' decreases the chance of degradation of local biodiversity

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) The principal of access increases the efficiency of the usage and its benefits

(3) It recognises the traditional wisdom of locals and hence promotes the local biodiversity through them.

(4) It reduces the risk of overuse of resource

(5) It motivates the people to conserve their biodiversity

Due to importance of the Principal of Access and Benefit Sharing, there are different global and national Mechanism →

Global UN Convention on Biodiversity has rules for its effective

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

implementation

- Nagoya Protocal calls for countries to have their internal rules for the principal.

- National Level →

- Biodiversity Act 2002 gives mechanism by formation of local Management Committee and state Biodiversity Board and Local Biodiversity Register
- Forest Rights Act, 2006 also mentions the benefit to the local . .
- There are provisons for strict punishment to the ~~violators~~ violaters of the rules.

Thus Access and Benefit Sharing not only helps save biodiversity but also increases the cultural and social alongwith economic capital of locals

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. **(250 words) 15**

Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (DRI) are the infrastructure based on Sendai Framework ; which mitigate the effects of disaster ; these DRI are essential for the reduction of economic & human loss.

Significance →

① Decrease the Economic loss due to any disaster

② Decrease the chances of human life lost

③ Decrease the cultural loss and emotional loss.

④ Pave way for Sustainable Development Goals

⑤ Increase the use of technology along with traditional wisdom increases the awareness in general public.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Challenges

① Funding → Only 2% of funding for Disaster Management is for Mitigation efforts.

- States (many) have not set up Mitigation funds as is required by NDMA 2005.
- Centre too has not set up the Mitigation funds.

② Will → Since Disasters are not general phenomenon, there ~~to~~ seems to be lack of will for such infrastructure.

③ Technology → The technology for such structure is costly and hence common man does not use it.

④ ~~A~~ Ignorance of people to ~~proptec~~ the loss ~~of~~ by disaster decrease their interest, it is due to the fact that disasters are not general rule.

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Way forward →

① Setting up of Mitigation fund by states and Centre as CAG report said long back in 2013.

② Investment in R&D of chemical science of material & infrastructure science will give multiplier effect.

③ Awareness in people due to regular advertisement of losses due to disaster will change their attitude ("Nudge theory)

④ Policy should be made to streamline and regular audit will increase the rule following.

DRIs are important for sustainable development of nation without break. Disaster should not put the economic and social development on pause, and for that DRIs are important.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. **(250 words) 15**

Data localisation refers to process in which data generated by the companies within the boundary of India shall be kept within the country.

Significance →

① Security → In the era when cyber space has become a dimension of warfare, the security concern is top concern and for that data should not flow across border.

② Applicability of laws → Due to non keeping of data in the country. the laws of nation do not apply to the data warehouses unless an agreement between the government is signed.

eg A case of breach of Privacy by facebook

can't be fully dealt with Indian laws.

③ Sovereignity → The digital sovereignity is an aspect of sovereignity now.

④ Privacy → of people goes in hand of foreigner on whom Indian laws do not apply in general.

⑤ Data colonisation → due to high use of data and it becoming new oil, the colonisation (digital) is a threat and this time without any real battle in Plassey or Buxar.

• Challenges =

① Infrastructure → The infrastructure for data storage eg warehouses of data is simply insufficient to keep data of 3rd largest Internet user country.

② Corruption in country also gives general person a feeling that it won't be safe here too, so he is less motivated.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Funding → Due to lack of skilled worker in India, funding cost increases for companies as they have to man from abroad.

④ Internet by definition is interconnected so it is difficult.

⑤ Opposition by developed country like declaration of G20 (Osaka summit) that "free flow of data" to be promoted. (India, acting wisely refused to sign it)

⑥ Internet usage → Eight of the 10 most visited websites are of foreign origin, so they have less interest in data localisation.

In the world where the rule is "who controls Data, controls world" (as said by Vladimir Putin), India cannot allow it to be ruled by foreign power again. The need is of localisation which will ensure sovereignity of country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

(250 words) 15

Money laundering is the process in which illegal money is somehow tainted as legal money. It is used for terror funding, Hawala, and other organised crimes or activities that harm nation.

Being a loss to financial health of nation, it is an economic loss however giving inconvinience and a bad habit in people due to lure of profit makes it a social offence is too.

This is ~~was~~ menace for ~~do~~ developing countries like India as-

① Financial loss to the government as tax is not paid on it.

② Economic loss to Market as it affects the market.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Social loss are persons are lured into the "short term money making" business.

④ Negates sovereignity of state on control of money supply

⑤ Security Threat as it is used in Terror attacks & drug trafficking.

⑥ Loss of Soft Power as country is seen as in poor light in global area which ultimately reduces ease of doing business and ease of living.

Steps by India

① Prevention of Money laundering Act 2002 → criminalises the act and recent ammendment in 2018 increases scope of ED to attach property even in foreign countries.

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(2) Financial Intelligence Unit in Finance Ministry acts as node to control this menace.

(3) Terror Financing Cell in Home Ministry also keeps a watch on this

(4) Increasing the financial inclusion to decrease demand

* International Efforts →

(1) FATF has asked countries to be strict on it and make it standalone crime.

(2) BRICS summits have repeatedly asserted to fight terror by fighting Money laundering.

Money laundering is a menace to not just country but to the world. The world has to come together to negate this practise in order to live in peace and not in pieces

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

Terrorism is defined as an ideology which beleives in making the people do the desirable thing at gun point i.e invoking fear into them.

Whereas Organised Crimes are basically crime for profit making, they do not wish to inculcate fear.

Difference

Terrorism	Organised Crime
• Voluminous (i.e loves publicity)	• Are silent crimes, hidden from the glowing media.
• Based on gun & grenade always	• Based on connections and systems.
• Primary Motive is to inculcate fear in government or people or both	• Motive is only Profit.

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However, they depend on each other organically. i.e order of survival one one menace, other has to survive. Thus they have Symbiotic Relationship between them.

Symbiosis →

- Organised Crimes & Terrorism are life blood of
  - It gives the funding
  - It gives the linkage
  - It gives the weapons.
  - It tells the local area and fear sensitivity.
  - It tells about security apparatus.

- Terrorism gives life support to organised crimes →
  - They give them "safe shelter"
  - They give them the "protection"
  - They ensure their profit

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

by increasing their business by more demands of weapons, ammunitions etc.,

Thus Terrorism and Organised Crimes are wedded to eachother. Simultaneous battle has to be fought to defeat them. Targetting one at a time may not give result.

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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16	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Rock-cut structures were closely associated with various religions and religious activities. Discuss the statement giving relevant examples.
(150 words) 10

शैलोत्कीर्ण संरचनाएँ विभिन्न धर्मों और धार्मिक गतिविधियों से घनिष्ठता से संबंधित थीं। प्रासंगिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

Rock cut structure are an inherent beauty of indian civilisation. Ranging from small caves in Bhimbetaka to the large & elaborate structure like Ajanta & ellora. They are guide to our past.

These were usually related to religions & religion.

① Centre of Discussion → The rock cut caves like those in Badami and Aihole were point of assembly of Buddhist and jain members.

② Place of Residence: like Ajanta were acting as Vihars for monks

③ Place of Sacrifice → The Brahmanic rituals & later Vajrayan Buddhist

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ritual were held in the rock cut caves

(4) Rock cut caves like the caves of Pallava Era and the magnificent Kailash Temple at Ellora.

(5) Place for Meditation as they gave serene environment and meditation was usually associated with religion

(6) They have symbols of religion like structure of temples, the art of Ajanta is highly oriented to Buddhism

Thus Rock Cut Caves and structure are showcase of our religious heterogenity & tolerance. The need is to preserve these heritage given the large scale degradation in their upkeep as has been seen in Ellora caves recently.

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2. The legislative and administrative record of the Congress Ministries during their twenty-eight months rule under the Act of 1935 was positive, but the period also witnessed the emergence of serious weaknesses in the Congress. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

1935 के अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अट्ठाईस महीनों के शासनकाल के दौरान कांग्रेस मंत्रालयों का विधायी और प्रशासनिक रिकॉर्ड सकारात्मक रहा था, लेकिन यह अवधि कांग्रेस के भीतर गंभीर कमजोरियों के उभरने का भी साक्षी बनी। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Govt of India Act 1935 gave a provison for provincial election which were conducted in 1937 and INC emerged victorian in provinces like Madras, Bombay, U.P, Bihar etc.,

Although the INC ruling of 28 months before it left the ministry due to call of World war II, showed the positiveness like →

1.) It acted against communal violence in U.P and Mumbai

2.) It gave a sense that Indians can't only be opposers but good rulers

3.) It gave rights to trade unions to organise.

4.) It helped the poor farmers by the loan waiver & decrease in rent

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However it also showed weakness of INC as-

1.) It was in dilemma when it was confronted with situation of its own people against it. eg Protest by labours in Bombay.

2.) Several leaders were gullible to take position of power by corrupt means showing degrading of Gandhian Movement.

3.) The congress was found to be devided on several issues like use of force to dispense communalism as had happened in Mumbai.

Thus although showed a window of positive future, Congress saw its inherent weakness. which Gandhi resolved to do away with before iniating any big movement.

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3. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay was a multifaceted personality with significant contributions both to pre and post independence India. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

कमला देवी चट्टोपाध्याय का व्यक्तित्व बहुआयामी था। उनका स्वतंत्रता पूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में योगदान महत्वपूर्ण था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The inherent limitations of Napoleon's policy of Continental Blockade ultimately resulted in its failure. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**
नेपोलियन की महाद्वीपीय नाकेबंदी की नीति की अन्तर्निहित कमियां अंततः इसकी विफलता का कारण बनी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

After loss to Britain in Battle of Trafalgar, Napolean drafted an indirect policy to defeat Britain. It was aimed to organised the other nations against Britain.

However it had its inherent limitations as-

① Britain was powerhouse of the world given the development by the Industrial revolution, where as allies of France like Russia, spain were stuck in the agriculture

② Britains Naval strength and its colonies like India gave the military and economic support unmatched to any in France and allies.

③ Britain was workshop of world and people in other countries had adopted to the new way of factory made product.

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Due to these, the policy started failing with first symbol as withdrawl of Russia from the plan, followed by other.

This lead to defeat of Napolean eventually as -

1.) He had invested a great in indirect control of continent and was now resource scarce.

2.) The withdrawl of Russia gave him a contempt and he tried to invade Russia

Doing this was like digging grave of himself. with Napolean going deeper in Russia, all the other powers organised in Europe and lead to eventual Battle of Leipzig and ultimately to Battle of Waterloo where he was defeated.

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5. Despite changes in the institution of marriage in recent times, there have been elements of continuity as well. Discuss in the context of India.

(150 words) 10

हाल के समय में विवाह नामक संस्था में परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, इसमें निरंतरता के तत्व बने हुए हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Institution of marriage is one of the essential primary element of society. With change in economy and society the institution of marriage also changes with its inertia.

Changes in Recent time →

* Rise of intercaste marriages
* Rise of love marriages and their acceptance
* Rise in no. of marriage bureaus, i.e change in way the marriage is conducted.
* Increase in no. of divorce given increase in women empowerment.
* Now the marriage is more like an agreement that is protected by societal norm and pressure.

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* Decrease in no. of child marriage.

However, given the inertia, there are some continuity as—

* Intercaste marriage have increased but only in upper caste- upper caste like Bania & Pandit. Those between uppercaste - lowercaste is still tabooed.
* Inter religion marriage is not allowed by society in general.
* Role of family is huge as it is said marriage in India is not just between two adults, it is between two families
* The presence of dowry is still a menace
* The divorce rate although increasing but taboo with divorce still exist.
* Marriage although like an agreement but due to societal pressure it is generally believed to be lifelong agreement.

Thus marriage is a dynamic institution with its inertia that allows callibrated change & gradual in nature.

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6. There are multiple disabilities that a person experiences in the course of ageing. Elaborate. Also identify key government initiatives taken for addressing them. **(150 words) 10**

कई अक्षमताएँ हैं जिनका एक व्यक्ति उम्र बढ़ने के दौरान अनुभव करता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई प्रमुख पहलों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

According to Economic Survey 2018-19. the proportion of population aged more than 60 years will increase from 8% in 2018 to 16% in 2041.

In line with this, it is necessary to understand the disabilities related to ageing.

① Dependence is the biggest disability arising due to degrading health and mental capacity.

② Societal Disabilities → like becoming out of the decision making process of house, society, political etc.,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ Economic disability → Due to poor pension system hitherto in India. It increase vulnerability of old aged.

④ Technological disability → with day to day change in technology, they ~~do~~ are not able to adapt the changes.

⑤ Health disability → increasing diseases and weakness give a psychological disability of "being old" and "useless"

Govt. has taken steps like →

① PM Vayoshree Yojana to distribute the aids to BPL old age

② ~~PM~~ A National Social Assistance Program to give pension to old, widow etc.,

③ Ayushman Yojana to give free health care

④ Establishing National Centre of Ageing at AIIMS Delhi, MMC chennai to increase study in geriatrics.

The increasing ageing is a truth of our demography, we have to be prepared for the change. Increase in pension funds should be good step.

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7. Highlight the reasons behind prevalence of low literacy rate among tribals. Also, mention some initiatives taken by the government in this regard.

(150 words) 10

जनजातियों के मध्य व्याप्त निम्न साक्षरता दर हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

According to Census 2011, the literacy rate among tribals is less than 50%. And in between them there is high disparity of 20% between male and female.

Reasons →

① Uneducated parents, living in faraway area do not understand the importance of education.

② Lack of safety to girls in "modern societie" fuel their apprehension of education

③ Lack of good teachers who can link tribal & their culture to modern society.

④ Absence of using their mother tongue in nearby school also is an issue.

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⑤ Apathy of Tribal leaders
⑥ Unavailability of good infrastructure in school.
⑦ Fears of Maoist in LWE areas affect their motivation
⑧ Distance of school from their place of habitation.

Govt. has initiated steps like

① Eklavya Model Residential school for tribal at the block level.
② Scholarship by state govt. and centre to the STs.
③ Upgradation of security apparatus in the LWE areas to motivate
④ Aspirational District, which includes many tribal districts has thrust on education

Given the vulnerabilities of tribals in modern schools like bullying, mudslinging gives them a moral defeat. This is unwanted in democratic India and should be curbed legally to integrate education and tribal culture.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explain how Continental Drift Theory describes the changing configuration of the continents. Discuss the prominent evidences given by Alfred Wegener to support his theory. **(150 words) 10**

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन का सिद्धांत महाद्वीपों के परिवर्तित होते अभिविन्यास का वर्णन करता है। अपने सिद्धांत का समर्थन करने के लिए अल्फ्रेड वेगनर द्वारा दिए गए प्रमुख साक्ष्यों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Continental Drift Theory says that continents are not static in place, rather they move although very slowly. i.e The world we see has not been same always it has gone many changes and these changes are continuous.

- It explains that the mountains, rift valleys, rivers, etc., all are byproduct of continental drift.

- eg. Two continents when meet, it results in folding of sediments resulting in Mountains like Himalayas.

- When continents separate, there ocurs a rift valley eg Rift Valley of eastern Africa.

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Alfred wegner gave evidences as →

① The fossils found on American (south) east coast is similar to those on the African west coast

② The wildlife of one coast of a ocean is same as to the other coast.

Continental Drift theory thus tries to explain the outer feature of the landforms as we see it today.

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9. The variety of landforms on the earth's surface is the result of internal and external forces. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
पृथ्वी की सतह पर विभिन्न प्रकार की भू-आकृतियाँ आंतरिक और बाह्य बलों का परिणाम हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Assemblage of all kinds of formations and deformations on the surface of earth is called landform.

Based on the geomorphological processes, there is a continuous tussle going on between the internal and external force.

· Internal forces are the forces acting beneath the earth surface like rising of magma, cooling of magma & flowing of the asthenosphere.

It may be → Internal change

- Sudden change: like volcanic eruption & earthquakes
- Gradual change: like the building of mountain by folding or faulting (orographic) or the radial forces resulting in continents.

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External forces

- **Massmovement** like landslide, avalanches etc.,
- **Erosion** by the water, heat or pressure and also by attrition
- **Deposition** of sand silt clay etc.,
- **Transfer** through ways of air & water.

- Mountain rising is example of working of internal forces eg Himalayas, Andes
- Similarly the rift valleys and tectonic lakes like Titicaca are example of internal forces
- Formation of desert is more of a external force like climate, erosion
- The downsizing of mountain is work of external force like erosion eg Aravallis decrease in height.

Thus the current landform is a result of balance of internal and external forces

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10. Explaining the concept of Lapse Rate, examine its relationship with atmospheric stability. **(150 words) 10**

ह्रास दर की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, वायुमंडलीय स्थिरता के साथ इसके संबंधों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

The decrease in temperature with increase in height in atmosphere is called lapse rate. Average of lapse rate is Normal lapse Rate, which is ~6°C/Km.

It is a very dynamic ~~me~~ entity based on various factors like time of day, season and windsystem in action. This dynamism relates it to atmospheric stability.

- In the period of atmospheric stability like the continuity of hotness or coldness, lapse rate is essentially gradual and nearly equal to Normal lapse rate.

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In the time of atmospheric instability like in case of cyclone or anticyclone, the Normal lapse rate varies with place to place, time to time and most importantly it is different for various hights in atmosphere.

eg in time of cyclone, the lapse rate is gradual for some height but then abruptly sharps near the boundary of cloud formation.

These lapse rate allow the the meterologist to predict the intensity of rainfall and the vortice current of wind.

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11. The colonial period brought the influence of Western architectural forms to India. In this context, giving examples, highlight the contribution of Europeans to Indian architecture. **(250 words) 15**

औपनिवेशिक काल में भारत पर पश्चिमी स्थापत्य शैलियों का प्रभाव पड़ा। इस संदर्भ में, उदाहरण देते हुए, भारतीय स्थापत्य कला में यूरोप वासियों के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

The colonial period from Battle of Plassey ~~1~~ (1757) to the independence day (1947) was a watershed in India's human & monumental history. Along with them, colonial masters brought the influence of western architecture to India.

① Gothic style was defining feature of early colonial period as showcased in the Victoria Memorial, Kolkata, the Gateway of India, and Nagpur High court.

② Indo Roman Architecture came in later 19th & 20th century with a characteristic central dome as

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seen in the Parliament and the Supreme Court.

③ Lutyens gave a new architectural glow to the streets of Delhi and developed the whole 'Lutyens Zone'

④ Art Decco Style was brought primarily for the housing eg the Mumbai architecture is heavily influenced by Art Decco.

Other than Britishers, French & Portuguese also bought the architectural form of their country →

① French brought the style of ~~anyo~~ 'anonymous structure', i.e building as per need.
eg church in the Puducherry

② Portuguese brought the spatial houses in the goa and

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church like Cathedral in Goa.
Along with architecture, French planner gave a elaborate plan for grid connected Chandigarh which brought Modernism in urban planning.

~~Thus along with~~

Hence Europeans had constructed immense no. of the architectural marvels which are still being used and seen as heritage to India.

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12. The nineteenth century witnessed a struggle against the backward elements of traditional culture. Discuss in the context of socio-religious reform movements. **(250 words) 15**

उन्नीसवीं सदी वस्तुतः पारंपरिक संस्कृति के पश्चगामी तत्वों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की साक्षी बनी। सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Even when the quest for political freedom had not got momentum. There was a wave of socio religious forms to give social freedom to a sections of people in the society, in 19th century.

This was social equivalence of national struggle for freedom.

① For Upliftment of Dalit →

- Various leaders like Jyotiba Phule and M G Ranade lead a protest against the 'caste system which treated dalits as untouchables
- Organisations like Satya Sodhak Samaj and Prarthna Samaj lead the way.

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② Upliftment of women

- Started by the Raja Ram Mohun Roy was the quest for gender equality.
- Abolition of the Sati by Act in 1829. Widow Remarriage Act 1856 were watershed movement.
- Female leaders like Swarn Kumari Devi and Pt. Ramabai Ranade also started female organisations like Ladies social conference.

③ Knowledge Equity

- Reformers like I C Vidyasagar established Normal schools for teachers, Nari Shikha Kosh for female education and gave entry to dalits in Sanskrit education
- Vivekanand criticised the the stagnancy of Indians in science.

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- Rajaram mohun Roy started school like vedant School.
- Sayed Ahmad Khan opended Muslim Anglo University
- The section of Arya Samaj started school for the merger of Vedic and english education.

Similarily there were monements against child marriage, gender inequality.

Thus although opposed by status quoist organisation like Dharma Sabha, organisations like Brahmo Samaj gave spirit of Rationalism, humanism and universalism to Indians.

Given the modern day reality of the cases like mob lynching and jingoist nationalism, there is still a need of continuous social reforms in India.

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13. Explaining the reasons behind partition of Bengal, discuss the successes and limitations of the Swadeshi movement launched in its wake.

(250 words) 15

बंगाल विभाजन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके आलोक में आरंभ किए गए स्वदेशी आंदोलन की सफलताओं और कमियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Bengal partition of 1905 was a watershed movement in the Indian national struggle. It not only changed the orientation of leaders but also gave the reality of Britishers to the common people.

Reasons for Partition →

① Administrative inconvinience caused due to large area of Bengal was the official reason given by the Curzon administration.

② Policy of Devide & Rule → given the nuances of divison bifurcating the hindu majority and muslim majority ~~real~~ regions. It was real motive.

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③ Suppression of the National Movement which was strengthening in Bengal and britishers were very distressed by rising extremist nationalism.

In the time of Bengal partition, Congress in its Benaras session of 1905 gave passed resolution of Swadeshi movement.

Swadeshi movement included boycott of the foreign goods and services like education, court and promotion of Indian products & services.

Success of Swadeshi →

① Huge decrease in Revenue of the Britishers

② large sections of societies called for boycott in their own way eg cobblers did not mend foreign shoes, washerman refused to wash foreign clothes etc,

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(3) Gave rise to Indian Industries like chemical factory of PC Ray and Navigation steam Engine factory of V.O. chidambaram Pillai

(4) Rise of Indian scientist as education & research work was funded by crowdfunding to JC Bose.

(5) Rise in Indian Art eg ~~Anand~~ Abnindra Nath tagore painted Bharat Mata & Rabindra Nath tagore wrote Amar Sonar Bangla

(6) Defeat of British moral like their courts were rendered useless.

Limitation

(1) The indigeneous cloth made up of Khadi was costly.

(2) Lawyers returned to practise after some time & the tribunals were rendered useless

(3) Students ~~had~~ returned to schools soon

(4) A large section of Muslim did not participate due to formation of Muslim league.

Thus although there were limitation but Swadeshi Movement was first mass lead movement of Indian struggle and was largely successful given revocation of partition in 1911.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The reorganisation of states in India post-independence has been an ongoing process with distinct contributing factors. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राज्यों का पुनर्गठन अलग-अलग सहायक कारकों के साथ एक सतत प्रक्रिया रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Reorganisation of states refer to change in boundary, emergence of new state out of other and changing the designation of state to Union Territory or state.
Given the depth of diversity, it has been and should be an ~~orge~~ ongoing process.
Starting with Reorganisation of states in 1956, the process is continuous with recently Jammu and Kashmir being reorganised as two separate Union territories.

Distinct contributing factors →

① Language has been overarching factor in deciding the the reorganising of states. eg the Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat etc.,

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(2) Ethnicity of people has mainly been a factor in the North Eastern part of India like separation of Meghalaya from Assam.

(3) Tribal Identity is also an issue where majority of Tribals were being sidelined by outsiders eg case of Jharkhan and Chattisgarh

(4) Development of region also is a factor as seen in Telangana carving in 2015.

(5) Geographic factors like mountainous region is a factor in the reorganisation of states as in Uttarakhand

(6) Strategic importance of states and areas also lead to reorganisation eg. Reorganisation ~~by~~ of J&K in two Union Territories of J&K & Laddakh.

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There are other factors also like
- deepening of democracy clubbed with idea of identity eg the call of Gorkhaland.
- The sense of being developed in a region eg TuluNadu in Karnatak & Harit Pradesh in UP.
- Political aspirations of the local leaders have also lead to new demands.

This has resulted in good things like administrative efficiency, good governance and development eg chattisgarh But also lead to various issues like rising interstate rivalry eg River disputes.

Thus the Reorganisation of states should be guided more by the philosophy of development, cultural history and aim of good governance than merely by the idea of political mileage.

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15. The Treaty of Versailles was not a peace agreement based on reconciliation but was 'dictated peace' forced on Germany, which eventually triggered the Second World War. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

वर्साय की संधि सुलह पर आधारित शांति समझौता नहीं थी, बल्कि जर्मनी पर थोपी गई 'आदेशित शांति' थी, जिसने अंततः द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Treaty of Versailles was signed between the Germany and the Allied powers after World war I.

Although woodrow wilson wanted it to be 'reformative' in nature but that of Cleamenlen of France and British PM ensured that it was retributive in nature.

① Dictated Peace → as Germany was not invited in the Paris Peace Conference so it was a forced treaty on Germany which dictated peace by provisions like →

* Downsizing of German Military, and elimination of its naval power.

* The Mandate system of France & Britain was like taking away colonies of Germany

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* The productive area of Rhineland was given to the France
* The carving of new states on the basis of ethnicity gave the issue that Germans were living in different nations like Poland
* Heavy fine gave German economy crash.

② Effect of Treaty →

* German economy crashed due to fine and loss of Rhineland
* The lack of force caused problem in maintenance of law & order
* The people of Germany had a sense of humiliation due to clause of guilty in treaty.
* Fall of weimar Republic.
* All this prepared a ground for Rise of Adolf Hitler who promised Germans to take revenge of versaillies.

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· To assemble all Germans living in other countries, he started policy of Welt politik i.e more land for Aryans.

· To oppose the treaty he started building army, ammunition and technology.

· He refused to pay the fine.

This all lead to the policy of 'Real-politik' of Hitler and ultimately second world war which gave highest no. of casualities the world had seen so far.

Thus Treaty of Versaillies shows to the modern world that revenge has its own outcome. Thus it is a perfect example of how a treaty should not be done.

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16. Legal measures alone are not sufficient for addressing the issue of domestic violence against women, rather it requires intervention at societal level. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं के विरूद्ध घरेलू हिंसा की समस्या को दूर करने हेतु केवल कानूनी उपाय ही पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, बल्कि इसके लिए सामाजिक स्तर पर भी हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Despite the otherwise a success story of India's development, there are some blots on the social development of India. Domestic violence i.e physical, economic, mental or psychological violence against women inside the home is one of those blots.

The government has taken various steps like →

(i) Dowry Prohibition Act 1960 to eliminate the cause of violence.

(ii) Domestic Violence Act, ~~1960~~ 2005 to curb the violence

(iii) Section 498A in IPC to deal with the criminals

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Although these legal steps act as a threshold but they do not give the domestic violence free society as proven by records of NCRB that every ~~and~~ 4 out of 5 womens face domestic violence.

Rather it requires intervention at societal level

① Accomodation of women → Economic Survey 2017-18 states that 46% of women themselves believe that wife beating is not very bad thing.

This increases the threshold of violence for the menace to end this accomodation has to end and that needs the feminisation attitude of leaders of society like teachers, parents etc.,

② Ignorance of small violence → People usually think that violence which has lead to the death of women or atleast hospitalisation is only violence. Society and even women themselves,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

do not identify the non physical violence like mental torture and abuse for not bringing "enough dowry".

This needs awareness of the act in the people.

③ Victim Bashing attitude of society : eg in general a women who goes to report to police is condemned in society & questions are raised on her character.

This demotivates women to report.

This is needed to be eliminated & route to elimination lies in e-reporting, more of call centres and women policing but most importantly education of society who think women as chattel.

Thus the success of curbing of the domestic violence depends on societal actions and its intolerance to the menace. The start is to be done at level of school by teacher and parents at home.

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17. India is undergoing a demographic transition the implications of which are multipronged. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**
भारत जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण से गुजर रहा है जिसके निहितार्थ बहुआयामी हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

According to Economic Survey 2018-19, India has already seen peak of 0-19 years population and we are now in next phase of population transition.

Now with time, ageing of India will increase and after peak of demographic dividend in 2041, the working age will reduce.

This will have multipronged implications-

① On Education → With 0-19 yrs age group ~~the~~ already peaked, the no. of school children will decrease and hence the focus should be on the quality of school now. And merger of school should be done as had been done in Japan, China, Korea.

Also the higher education should be spanned

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② On Healthcare → with increasing no. of people in aged bracket, the demand of healthcare will increase with time. And currently the focus on paedriatic care should shift to geriatric care. More of the old age homes are needed.

③ On Economy → with rise in workforce population till 2041, economic prospect is good but the essential condition of education and job production should be met.

④ On Society → with rise in the old age population the need will arise to restrengthen the Indian values of traditional families where old age are taken as asset (societal) and not taken as worthless.

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(5) On Environment → with increase in working age populations, the industries will increase and hence pollution will, if done as usual.
So need is of stricter rules for Sustainable Development.

So, govt. should take few measures like-

- Increase in retirement age to decrease pressure on pension fund
- Focus on higher education & skill to not let the demographic dividend convert to demographic disaster.
- Govt's action like Pension scheme to Retail, to the labours and National Centre for research of ageing are some noteworthy steps to prepare country for next phase of demography.

This should be enhanced by the societal agents like NGOs to build old age care and families to strengthen values.

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18. Highlight the significance of watershed development in India. Give reasons for the limited success of initiatives directed towards watershed management in India. Also, suggest some measures to improve the design of watershed programs. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जल संभर (वाटरशेड) विकास के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत में जल संभर प्रबंधन की दिशा में की गई पहलों की सीमित सफलता के पीछे निहित कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, जल संभर कार्यक्रमों की अभिकल्पना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Watershed is a sustainable management concept. It is understood as geohydrological basin with rivers, forest, trees, soil etc., as its element which are inter dependent.

Any activity which reinforces the ~~indep~~ inter dependence of these is called watershed development activities. It includes, afforestation, digging trenches, mixed agriculture etc.,

Given the rising no. of extreme events like draught of chennai followed by flood in Eastern and South western India and increase in the landslide proneness of India. Significance of watershed increases.

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The significance also lies in the fact that despite construction of dams, embankment we have failed to control droughts & floods because we see rain, soil, trees as independent. Watershed changes this, it seeks balance between nature and human's need.

Watershed Development is an essential part of Desert Development and is also a special scheme with 3 components (i) Accelerated Irrigation Benefit scheme
(ii) Watershed development in rural areas
(iii) On farm water Management

However, a Parliamentary Committee has said the success of it has been limited. Reasons cited are as below-

* Since the watershed activities like ponds, plants do not show up voluminously, political will is missing.
* The effect of watershed development is gradual so not promoted in general
* The assets created by watershed development are not taken care of eg the

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ponds get silted.

* Non involvement of locals in planning leads to limited use of resources.
* The plantation (especially agroforestry) has lead to decrease in water table due to wrong choice of trees like Eucalyptus.

Some measures to improve →

* Involve locals in planning & execution & monetoring for better usage of the created asset
* Social Auditing of the development
* Geotagging the resource for making it visible on map.
* Increase awareness for water harvesting to allest the impending crises at decentralised level.

Watershed development can be one of the solution to the modern problems like flood, draught and most importantly receding of water table in India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Explain the relationship between raw materials and location of industries. How are globalisation and technological advancements changing this relationship? **(250 words) 15**

कच्चे माल और उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के मध्य संबंध स्पष्ट कीजिए। वैश्वीकरण और तकनीकी प्रगति इस संबंध को कैसे परिवर्तित कर रहे हैं?

Globalisation is defined as larger integration & inter movement of people from one nation to other, along with movement of commodity & resource.

Raw material & location of industries have a symbiotic relation between them as presence of former leads to creation of later.

- The presence of raw material like cotton in Gujarat and Maharashtra has lead to to the industry of cotton centred on this zone
- The iron near the Jharkhand & Odisha allowed industries like TISCO to be established there.

Also other materials like water, power also determine the location but

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~~wate~~ raw material, especially if it is weight loosing like sugarcane describes the location of Industry.

And if it is non weight loosing like cotton ~~has~~ it can be located in any place.

The raw material like crude oil, decide the presence of refinaries.

* However with globalisation & Technological advancement, the relation is becoming dynamic as →

- Availability of modern transport like High speed rail, aeroplanes, cargo does allow smooth shipment.
- eg opening of the iron industries on ports cities like Vishakhapatnam

- The modern information technology do not need any real raw material. all they need is internet which can be made

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available at any place.

- With Globalisation the demand of a product has also globalised so industries are best suited near the market.
- with Technological advancement, the raw material is able to be kept for long without decrease in qualities.
  eg Jute industry is now shifting from deltaic area to other due to technological advancement in retting of jute.
- Hence globalisation & Technological advancement has lead to drastic change in relation between raw material & industries.

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20. Explain how natural greenhouse effect helps in maintaining Earth's heat budget. What are the possible implications of rising concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in atmosphere on Earth's heat budget?

(250 words) 15

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार प्राकृतिक ग्रीनहाउस प्रभाव पृथ्वी का उष्मा बजट बनाए रखने में सहायता करता है। पृथ्वी के उष्मा बजट पर वायुमंडल में ग्रीनहाउस गैसों (GHGs) की बढ़ती सांद्रता के संभावित निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

Green Houses gas refers to the gases which can have effect like that of a glass shield which can trap the other gases and heat in the earth's atmosphere eg CO_2, Methane.

Earth's Heat budget refers to the dynamic process of heat exchange to & from earth's atmosphere.

Due to Green House Effect, the long wave radiations get trapped in the atmosphere and they cause the heating of earth. had this not been there, earth would have temperature of $-18°C$. So this Effect helps in maintaining temperature & hence the heat budget of earth

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by not allowing gases to escape.
However rising GHGs concentration has worsen affect on the balance of heat as now it increases the trapped radiation and thus increases temperature.

Possible Implication →

① Warming of Earth called global warming will be increasing in speed if GHGs are not reduced.

② Ozone Hole will increase the incoming of UV rays which will have its own consequences like skin cancer etc.,

③ Change in climate will also change the rains, winds which overall help in maintaining the heat budget of earth.

④ Rising concentration of GHG will change

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the constituent of world ocean due to their ~~tt~~ limited capacity to to absorb CO_2 without any harm.
This will change the movement of current and hence heat budget will be give the feedback towards higher temperature

(5) Melting of Cryosphere is also a concern as that increases absorbing of hot waves in the darker mountain stones below ice, that will further increase the heat content of earth.

Thus GHGs, although necessary for the survival of life on earth but their increase beyond a level is much more dangerous and is equally capable of making the earth uninhabitable.

9

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1247)

Name of Candidate	SHASHANK SHEKHAR SINGH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	292569
Center	Delhi	Date	21/08/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Mention the structure and functions of NITI Aayog. Also, comment on its contemporary relevance. **(150 words) 10**

नीति (NITI) आयोग की संरचना और प्रकार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी समकालीन प्रासंगिकता पर भी टिप्पणी कीजिए।

NITI Ayog was established in 2015 by an executive resolution to replace the earstwhile planning commission. The aim of it was to Transform India and hence the name - National Institute ~~to~~ for Transforming India (NITI).

Structure of Ayog →

- Governing Council of NITI Ayog has the chairman of Ayog (PM) and the CMs of state
- TEAM INDIA consists of the experts along with political leaders.
- The Groupings are formed to address the regional issue.
- Expert members from domains

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like Healthcare, Agriculture are also in it

Functions →

1.) To Act as Think Tank as well as action tank by suggesting policy measures eg 3year action Agenda.

2.) To Act as platform for collaborative Federalism (eg Team India)

3.) To Give suggestions to states & also foster competetion between them through Indices

4.) To usher a model of Indian Development

Relevance →

* The Planning commission top down aproach has not given result and in this decentralisation era, NITI has relevence due to aproach of bottom to top & cooperation.

* Also the gravity is shifting towards private sector post globalisation which it helps.

Thus NITI Ayog is practicle need of this age. It needs to be given more power like funding to further increase its relevance.

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2. Critically discuss the practice of setting up Fast Track Courts to reduce pendency of cases in the judiciary. **(150 words) 10**

न्यायालयों में लंबित वादों को कम करने के लिए फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट को स्थापित करने की कार्यप्रणाली की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Fast Track Courts first came in year 2000. Then 11th Finance Commission also recommended the setting up of these with aim to decrease pendency of cases.

In many years it has been seen that they gave many benefits like-

1.) Decrease in Average pendency of case

2.) Decrease in the important cases of policy affairs

3.) It ~~in~~ became an instrument to fasten up the judicial process

However, largely they have been failures as-

1.) The procedure they follow is same as regular court

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* Explosion in no. of FTCs has decreased their importance
* The pendency at lower level is still huge

Reasons for poor performance →

1.) Centre stopped funding states for FTC post 2011
2.) They do not have special infra-structure, rather operate in same buildings
3.) The no. of judges have not increased in proportion to no. of FTC
4.) No. of cases have outpaced the speed of judgement

Hence, there needs to be sustained effort to give justice speedily - one of the step can be adequate funding for FTC in each legislation it is mentioned.

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3. Highlight the challenges faced by lower judiciary in India and suggest measures for enhancing their productivity. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में निचली अदालतों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Lower Judiciary is the basis of the pyramidal structure of the Indian Judiciary. It includes courts like Munsif court, Sessions court & civil Court etc.,

It has been seen that their functioning is ~~very~~ very inefficient, and tardy.

Challenges

1.) Inadequate Resource → Neither human resource (Judges & parajudicial staff) Nor infrastructural Resource like good building, large rooms is available.

2.) Pendency of Cases → due to poor case clearance ratio (<100%) and poor court management system also the docket explosion

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of cases.

3.) Corruption → in the court campuses by advocates, parajudiciary staff and also by the Judges themselves

Measures to enhance productivity →

* ICTS (Indian Courts & Tribunal Services) as dedicated service to enable efficient management of the cases, as said by Economic Survey
* Increase the contribution of GDP to the Judiciary
* Initiate the culture of rationalised fees to enable efficient funding
* Use of technology like Big data to give summary proceedings
* Increase the Judge to population ratio from current 19 to atleast 50 as suggested by Law Commission.

It is the lower Judiciary where people's faith in system strengthens or recedes. To gain trust of people in Governance, strength of them is necessity

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4. Assess the need to formalise the process of post-legislative scrutiny to improve the effectiveness of laws. **(150 words) 10**

कानूनों की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार के लिए विधि-निर्माण पश्चात् संवीक्षा की प्रक्रिया को औपचारिक बनाने की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Post legislative scrutiny refers to the scrutiny done by various agencies, NGOs and individuals post the enactment of law.

Presently it has no legal basis & largely done by NGOs in an informal way.

Although committees of Parliament and Govt. also do the scrutiny of acts. eg A panel was formed to see working of the SH(W) Act.

But all of them are informal which give the problem of no reporting, no checks & balances & no accountability of executive in implementation

So, Need of post legislative scrutiny arises as →

① To give the suggestions seeing the ground realities.

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(2) To hold the executive accountable for its implementation.

(3) To sense the peoples feeling towards the law and their views, which will improve the trust and participation of people

(4) Will further enable refinement of laws after consultation with stakeholders as had been done in GST.

(5) Will enable the ~~to~~ dynamism of law to prevail over its static literal nature

Hence post legislative scrutiny will help the permeating of democracy ~~and~~ of in people. It can be formalised by way of social Audit etc.,

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5. Discuss the potential of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in improving the effectiveness of e-governance in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने में कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता (AI) की क्षमता की विवेचना कीजिए।

Artificial Intelligence refers to the technology in which Machine mimics the cognitive behaviour of human mind.

Its increased acceptance has made it a sine qua non for future of good governance through artificial e governance

Potential

① Targetting of beneficiary - By matching the various lists of beneficiary, the AI will enable the striking down of the name of beneficiary from list.
eg If a farmer owns a BMW, his name can be struck off from PDS.

② Corruption → Since AI will be the system free of human greed so it

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will give corruption free regime

③ Transparency → The AI will use the platform like Blockchain to further enhance Transparency.
eg Amravati had used Block~~used~~ chain for 100% transparent & secure housing record..

④ It will assess the need of people in advance based on their previous digital foot print
eg in IRCTC, the system generally crashes in time of holidays. AI can strengthen it

⑤ Thus AI can bring a transformation in e governance. NITI Ayog has already stepped up its effort to make use of it. Further funding would fine tune the technology

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6. Despite various reforms in the public grievance redressal mechanisms, their effectiveness remain limited. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

लोक शिकायत निवारण प्रणाली में विभिन्न सुधारों के बावजूद, उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Grievance redressel Mechanisms (GRM) refers to presence of portals, institutions ways to get the grievances of a public service redressed.

It is a mark of strength of Public service delivery system.

In India, various reforms have been done like -
- Setting of DARPG as department
- Portals like CPGRAMS
- Sevottam Model
- Call centres

However their effectiveness is limited as →

① Focus of GRM in India has largely been Grievance Disposal & not redressel. So the root cause is not solved hence greivances reiterate & reemerge.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Lack of Technology to the people especially in villages come as hindrance to the portals use like CPGRAMS.

(3) Language issue is also a problem as although the CPGRAMS has various languages but not all languages

(4) Lack of dedication of humans responsible for the GRM. It is taken not seriously but as redundtary activity

(5) No legislative backing to the GRM like Sevottam has no backing, nor has CPGRAMS.

(6) Failure of the Citizen charter is also reason.

However the situation is changing now, after CPGRAMS is being wedded with SPGRAMS But a large change in behaviour & attitude of official is needed.

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7. Explaining the factors that contribute to trafficking of women and children in India, highlight the steps taken in recent times to combat it. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में महिलाओं और बच्चों की तस्करी में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Despite the Article 23 of constitution prohibiting the trafficking of women & children. The menace continues to be present in society due to lackadaisical aproach of law enforcement agencies, and weak criminal justice system.

Factors →

① Vulnerability of women & child is high due to lack of proper education & societal Contact. eg Most of the trafficked women claim they were duped in lure of jobs.

② Practise of Medieval beleifs like Devdasi system which accepts the trafficking

③ Nexus between the criminals & police & politician.

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(4) High demand in market due to ease of child using in labour & women for ~~[illegible]~~ sex workers.

(5) Good network present international system give them a kind of security

(6) Unemployment in women leads to their duping

(7) Ineffective working of Justice system and NGOs as well as commissions like NCPCR, NCW.

Govt's Effort →

(1) Ujjawala ~~[illegible]~~ Scheme to rehabilitate victims

(2) Anti Trafficking Cell in Home Ministry

(3) Pencil Portal of Labour Ministry for child labour

(4) Signing of Palermo Protocol to step up international efforts to control organised crimes.

Trafficking of human is not just against dignity of individual but it is also negation of freedom. This menace should be controlled by better collaborations with NGOs.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. With Vector-Borne Diseases (VBDs) reaching epidemic proportions in India, highlight the factors that have led to their emergence. Also, suggest some measures for their effective control and management. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में रोगाणुवाहक-जनित रोग (VBDs) महामारी की तरह उभरकर सामने आये हैं, अतः उन कारकों को रेखांकित कीजिए जिनके कारण इनका उद्भव हुआ है। साथ ही, इनके प्रभावी नियंत्रण और प्रबंधन हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Vector Borne Diseases (VBD) are the disease that are caused due to insects like Mosquito, flies. In recent times their no. have increased like Nipah and their affect has also worsened.

Factors that lead to emergence →

① Deforestation → As cutting of trees decreases habitat of insects, birds which come to human settlement areas.
eg Nipah was attributed to loss of forest in Kerala

② Increase in humans contact with ~~an~~ animals like horses, pigs which act as mediator of disease.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

③ The unplanned urbanisation has given rise to the highly polluted sewage (open) which are breeding centre of mosquito.

④ Near Absence of social Hygiene as practise in Indian ethos.

Measures →

① Fumigation before onset of monsoon will decrease the mosquito

② Distribution of kits like mosquitonet

③ Health literacy be increased in people like to not store water for long

④ Use of ANMs, AASHA and school teacher to propagate importance of cleanliness.

⑤ Stepping up of healthcare infrastructure in Primary sector.

The VBDs have grown also due to rise in population density in transports as many VBD are infectious in nature. So further expansion of transport service will decrease human to human contact.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. After years of neglect, rapidly evolving regional strategic realities are now forcing India and Indonesia to coordinate their policies ever more closely. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

वर्षों की उपेक्षा के बाद, तेजी से विकसित हो रही क्षेत्रीय रणनीतिक वास्तविकताएं अब भारत और इंडोनेशिया को और अधिक घनिष्ठता से अपनी नीतियों को समन्वित करने के लिए बाध्य कर रही हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India and Indonesia are two of the most populated regions in the Indo pacific area. However relations have not been so warm until recent times. Now due to ~~the~~ shift in economic gravity towards the east, these two nations are coordinating their maritime & trade policy.

Reasons →

(1) Emergence of Indo Pacific as centre of world in terms of strategic importance and trade due to involvement of power like US

(2) Rise of assertive china has caused both the democracies to come together for the Rule based, open, transparent Indo Pacific.

(3) The Rising sea level is common problem

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Indias thrust towards East by its Act East policy.

(5) Both nations share border with Bay of Bengal which has become a strategic zone. especially due to China's String of Pearls policy.

Hence the ~~to~~ two countries are coming together through the diplomatic visits of national leaders and collaboration of schemes like SAGAR of India and Disaster Management & Humanitarian Relief work.

Also they seem to be working closely on the new issues like Data localisation as has been seen in the G20 summit of Osaka.

Both countries need further people to people contact & business to business contact to reap the benefit of unity and regain our strength of relation which is as old as history.

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10. Despite several attempts at resetting the ties, various barriers continue to be a cause of concern in the India-Nepal bilateral relations. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

संबंधों को पुन: स्थापित करने के कई प्रयासों के बावजूद, भारत-नेपाल द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में विभिन्न अवरोध निरंतर चिंता का कारण बने हुए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India - Nepal have always been a model of relationship between two countries with specifics like open border, allowing of nepalese to work in India & own property.

This was guided by 'freindship treaty' of the India - Nepal signed in 1951.

However the ties were at backfoot due to Indias tough instance against the unequal constitution of Nepal and the resulting blockade.

Although the attempts have been made to reset the ties ~~to~~ like Diplomatic visit, Bus service between U.P & Nepal and increase in Tourist.

But the barriers are still there as-

(1) Resentment in political circle of Nepal against the Indias 2 year back blockade

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Nepal took it as India showing a hard power in its own internal matter

(3) China's help to build Railway in Nepals east & link it to the Shanghai port has decreased dependence on Kolkata port (which Nepal used for its external trade).

(4) Indias inefficiency to build the Panchwati Dam in the Nepal.

(5) A support of Maoist in India from Nepal

These have certain implication like →

(1) Strengthening of China Nepal relation which will have its own results.

(2) Decrease in trust of India - Nepal, which has acted as buffer between India - China

(3) Indias voice in global platform decreases if its neighbour do not support it.

Hence, diplomatically & strategically India - Nepal are complement of each other. Our policy of "Neighbourhood first" should be based on Gujral Doctrine of Nonreciprocity to build trust.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Delineate the differences between pressure groups and interest groups. Citing examples, elaborate on the ways in which pressure groups influence government decisions and policy making in India. **(250 words) 15**

दबाव समूहों और हित समूहों के मध्य अंतर का वर्णन कीजिए। उदाहरणों को उद्धृत करते हुए, उन तरीकों का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए जिनके माध्यम से दबाव समूह भारत में सरकारी निर्णयों और नीति-निर्माण को प्रभावित करते हैं।

In the democratic politics of India, there are other non political institutions which also play the role in policies & development.

Primarily there can be grouped in two -

Pressure Groups	Interest Groups
• These are for multiple purpose ranging from labour condition to the agricultural reforms	These are essentially for one demand like that for corruption.
• These work through their mass action	They work through the ways of influence & generating the sentiments in people.

Don't write anything this margin
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12. Highlighting the issues faced by the institutions of local self governance in India, suggest measures that can be taken to improve their effectiveness in the delivery of public goods and services at the grassroot level.

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासन की संस्थाओं द्वारा समाना की जा रही समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जमीनी स्तर पर सार्वजनिक वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के वितरण की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार लाने हेतु किए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

By the 73rd & 74th Constitutional Ammendment act, Indian lawmakers had initiated a new era of democratic decentralisation in line with Gandhiji's Idea of 'Gram Swaraj'.

It gave local self governance through Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban local bodies (ULBs).

However after 25 yrs of their constitutionalisation, their effect has been relatively less successful.

It is due to some chronic issues in these bodies →

① Low Equilibrium Trap - the ULBs & PRIs have less taxation power and hence largely depend on the

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centre & state which give funding & hence have power over ULBs & PRIs. This has been called Low Equilibrium Trap by Economic Survey 2017-18.

(2) Parallel Bodies like Urban Development Authority & Rural Agencies further alienate the ULBs & PRIs.

(3) Untimely election eg election to TN ULBs are pending since 2011 which impacts its effectiveness

(4) Depoliticisation in case of ULBs has given more power to commissioner & officer & Mayors have only perfunctory roles

(5) Lack of power to Gram Sabha as said by Sumit Bose Committee is a reason for poor working of Gram Panchayat. This is due to poor awareness in Gram Sabha.

(6) Lack of Human Resources eg Permanent secretary in Gram Panchayat & non political workers in ULBs

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as said by NITI Ayog is also reason.

Measures to increase effectiveness -

① Increase the taxation power by innovating taxes like land value tax etc., to increase resources & hence efficiency of Public service delivery.

② Train the Human Resources for ULBs by & PRIs by NSDC (skill development cooperation) to increase effectiveness of the workers.

③ Internet connection to bodies will increase flow speed of service delivery. Gram Swaraj Abhiyan is a step in this direction.

④ Increase the use of social audit to ~~two~~ improve the delivery of service.

Local Self Governance are a way to reach 'Gram Swaraj'. These need to be strengthened by F3 (Fund functions & functionaries) to realise dream of Gandhiji

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13. The recent amendment to the Right to Information Act, 2005 will weaken the act and undermine the authority of Information Commissioners. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम, 2005 में हालिया संशोधन इस अधिनियम को कमजोर बनाएगा और सूचना आयुक्तों के प्राधिकार को क्षीण करेगा। चर्चा कीजिए।

RTI Act 2005 was a landmark legislation done in post independence India which aimed not only to increase transparency but also to empower citizen through information.

However recent ammendement to the act done by government in order to "~~streab~~ streamline & remove" deficiencies in act ~~is~~ is a step to weaken the act.

Ammendment done-

① The equivalence of Chief Information Commissioner and Chief Election Commissioner ~~is~~ will no longer be in act.

Reason → The duties performed by two bodies ~~are~~ are different so equivalence was irrational

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(2) The power to determine the tenure, salary & service conditions of CICs, ICs and also that of state information commissioner will rest with central government which was till now equal to that of CEC (for CIC) & EC (for ICs)

This will weaken the Act as →

(1) The CIC will not have independence which it enjoyed till now

(2) He will always function under pressure of government ~~of~~ due to insecurity of tenure and service condition

(3) It will make CIC a puppet of government, whose hands would be virtually tied to question the government.

(4) It will make even the state information commission under the

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centres power which will enhance the power of centre over information of states

Thus it is a regressive measure to the act which must be reviewed by the government. As it not only decreases efficacy of CIC & IC but also alters the federal structure.

Moreover, although the CEC & CIC have different duty, the idea that ~~elec~~ transparency & informational support to people is not equal in importance to election is prepostorous.

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14. Highlight the process of delimitation in India. Also, throw light on the debates surrounding the delimitation exercise in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में परिसीमन की प्रक्रिया को लेकर होने वाले वाद-विवादों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Delimitation refers to redrawing of territorial constituencies ~~after~~ by data of latest census so as to ensure constituencies of uniform strength.

- In India, Art 81 gives principle of Delimitation (which says ratio of population to each constituency ~~to~~ should nearly be same for all and no. of seats to each state in Loksabha should be in proportion to state's population)
- Art 82 gives power to ~~consti~~ parliament to enact a Delimitation Act after every census
- Executive sets up a Delimitation Commission having judicial members, members of election commission to perform the

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exercise and give report.

- Art 329 imposes a barrier that no decision of Delimitation commission can be challenged in any court of law.

In India, delimitation have been done in 1952, 1961, 1971 & 2003, the delimitation of 2003 was partial delimitation due to 87th Constitutional Ammendement Act which said it would be done only inside state not between states.

84th Constitution Ammendement Act has said that it is not necessary to hold delimitation until first census after 2026.

- Currently the No. of seats to each states is based on 1971 census.
- In state legislature, it is done under ~~Art 3~~ Art 171 by same process as above.

Debate

- Since the delimitation has not been done effectively after 1971, the resource allocation as well as voter representation

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is skewed. This gives negation to one man-one vote principle eg A. MP of UP represents 30 lakh people & that in Tamil Nadu only 17 lakh.

This also decreases the MP- voter interaction in large states, so they demand delimitation.

On the other hand, southern states, which have invested huge in population control feel that delimitation on latest census will further shift the political power into Northern states. It will also be like punishment to the population control. Thus they do not want delimitation.

However, given the decreasing one-man one vote principle and also decreasing per person allocation of resource to those in north, & it is imperative that delimitation be held atleast after 2026. Southern states may be given funds for their investment as reward.

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15. Self Help Groups (SHGs) are vehicles of rural development, which help in the upliftment of marginalized groups. Elucidate. Further, mention the constraints faced by SHGs and how they can be addressed. **(250 words) 15**

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) ग्रामीण विकास के वाहक हैं तथा ये हाशिए पर मौजूद समूहों के उत्थान में सहायता करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, SHGs द्वारा सामना की जा रही बाधाओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। इन बाधाओं को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

SHG are group of people preferably from same socio economic background who come together to defeat poverty and transform their lives.

In recent times, they have become a synonym of idea of development by self help. Thus they are now vehicles of rural development as →

① Increase in Economic Power → The SHGs are involved in self lending by contribution and also increase the asset base to increase their loaning capacity.

eg Bank-SHG linkage programmes increases their loan taking capacity.

② Most beneficial to women → as womens are most marginalised but SHG has

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become a way of their social empowerment
eg In Odisha, a SHG worker was given ticket to contest Loksabha election due to effective work done by SHGs.

③ Increase the Job Prospect as group increases efficiency and effectiveness due to peer pressure and also increases network which increases opportunities
eg In Jaipur, SHG are connected to Livelihood Centre which now connect them to Flipkart, Amazon etc.,

④ Agripreneurs → SHGs are most successful in agro processing like in pickel, papad etc., which is usually made by the villagers.

However there are constraints in ~~their~~ unlocking their potential
① Lack of skill act as barrier to the booming of activity
② lack of social power especially women to migrate to other areas to

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expand areas of working

(3) Decrease in loan - only 1.5% of overall bank credit is given to SHG

(4) Financial Literacy also decreases their effectiveness to disburse loan & hence cause NPA.

Solutions →

(1) Financial Literacy by students movements from colleges to villages to help people

(2) Linking the SHG worker to nearby ITI, NSDC centre to impart skill

(3) Increase the loaning power, govt's plan to enable one person per SHG to take loan upto 1 lakh is good step

(4) Improve technological literacy & connectivity to help them expand their business by ecommerce.

SHGs are truely emerging as change agents in rural areas of India. They must be made strong to strengthen rural areas.

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16. With construction of toilets being only one part of the solution for a clean India, it is time that the Swachh Bharat Mission puts more emphasis on the other facets as well. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

शौचालयों का निर्माण स्वच्छ भारत के समाधान का केवल एक भाग है, अतः अब समय आ गया है कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन अन्य पहलुओं पर भी अधिक बल दे। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Economic Survey 2018-19, toilet construction has reached to more than 98% in India. It is also seen that percentage of people using toilet have also increased.

However, construction of toilet is only a part of Swachch Bharat Mission.

This is because -

* Large no. of toilet usage without facility of ~~sewage~~ faecal sludge treatment will only shift the area of filthyness

* The cleanliness of environment is ~~to~~ as important as cleanliness of sorrounding

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Thus the emphasis should also be put on-

~~① faecal~~

① Faecal Sludge Management → by use decentralised technology like Twin pit toilet & bio digestor so as to avoid deluge of sludge.

② Air pollution should be controlled by increasing use of clean fuel (like BS VI) & Renewable Resource like coal.

③ River Pollution should be decreased by use of bioremediation technique

④ The unhygienic practices in the public healthcare like not washing the instruments, using same syring should be decreased.

Govt's scheme of Kayakalp is step in this direction

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(5) The cleanliness drive should be brought to the governance in order to root out the corruption & bribery.

Hence Swach Bharat Mission has not completed but started with construction of toilet. This should be continued to take Swachch Bharat to swasth Bharat to Sunder Bharat in the time of New India (Naya Bharat.)

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17. Highlight the salient features of Mission Indradhanush. What are the challenges that the mission is facing in its implementation? Suggest measures to address these challenges for progressing towards full immunization coverage. **(250 words) 15**

मिशन इन्द्रधनुष की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। इसके कार्यान्वयन में मिशन को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है? संपूर्ण टीकाकरण प्राप्ति की दिशा में प्रगति करने हेतु इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Despite the presence of Universalisat Immunisation Program (UIP) since decades, the immunisation program was not growing to control diseases.
In this light Govt of India launched Mission Indradhanush to increase pace of immunisation of children & lactating & pregnant womens to control spread of diseases like Pertusis, Diptheria, ~~Ta~~ Rotavirus etc.,

Salient Features →

① Along the 7 diseases in UIP, 4 extra have been added like Rubella, RotaVirus, Japanese Encephalites etc.,

② The ANM & Asha workers are engaged profusely to achieve aim of the immunisation

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③ In areas where there is acutely ~~short~~ less coverage Intensified Mission Indradhanush has been launched.

④ The regular monitoring of the progress by PMO using PRAGATI thus use of technology.

However there are challenges like -

1.) Unawareness of poor people & to the benefit of immunisation so demand is less

2.) 20% of child birth is out of institutions so birth record of these childs is ambiguous.

3.) Social Values of some sections of population think it is against child health

4.) shortage of vaccine is also issue & also maintenance of vaccine due to improper electricity in villages.

5.) The timing of centres is in daytime

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when the labourers are off to work.

Suggestions

① Increase the health literacy of people to increase the demand of vaccine

② Increase supply by more production & incentivisation to the vaccine making firms

③ Establishing the management structure of vaccine like eVIN.

④ collect the real time data & give award to the local leaders for their increased role.

Vaccination is the way to ensure preventive healthcare of future India. By the mission Indradhanush, govt aims to make people more strong in health & hence more receptive of opportunities. Further R&D in vaccines will more strengthen the health of India.

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18. Assess the importance of skilling in light of changing economic and demographic structure in India. In this regard, how far has the Skill India Mission succeeded in its mandate. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बदलती आर्थिक और जनसांख्यिकीय संरचना के आलोक में कौशल सृजन के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। इस संबंध में, स्किल इंडिया मिशन अपने अधिदेश में कितना सफल रहा है।

With the world standing on cusp of technological transformation and India is the progenitor of human resource of world. Skilling is needed to keep the labours productive and hence useful.

Importance of skilling →

- Due to changing economic structure →
  - The use of technology will increase and hence the people without skill will be rendered useless.
  - The use of AI will further concentrate the requirement and will change the need of skills quite frequently thus reskilling will be needed.
- Due to changing demographic structure–

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- The high working population will demand high processed products thus increase the need of skilled labour
- The increasing aged group will require an individual to earn more as he has to support the aged parents & skilling is necessary for the increase in wage.
- Due to rise of computers, the relevance of the manual labour will decrease (Robotisation of work) thus skilled labour will ensure their relevance.

Skill India Mission was initiated with aim of skilling the unskilled, reskilling the already skilled & giving certificate to those who have skill. It was aimed to increase no. of skilled workers to aid the Make In India and also aid the status of worker in society.

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However according to Economic Survey 2018-19, only 5.5% of Indian labours of skilled, this is acutely short than aim.

Also the quality of skill developed by NSDC has seems to be old age as the focus has been on manual skilling like Tailoring etc.,

However, it has enabled the people to become innovative in the field they were already working and also helped many youths secure job.

Thus Skill India Mission has been a mixed bag, its future result depends on intensity with which private sector shares the responsibility.

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19. What according to you are the reasons that motivated India to create a dedicated Indo-Pacific division in the MEA recently? Also, highlight the challenges for India in the Indo-Pacific region. **(250 words) 15**

आपके अनुसार वे कौन-से कारण हैं जिन्होंने हाल ही में भारत को MEA के तहत एक समर्पित भारत-प्रशांत प्रभाग सृजित करने के लिए प्रेरित किया? साथ ही, भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के समक्ष चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

With increasingly shifting of worlds economic gravity to east due to rise of ASEAN, china and India and prevalence of powers like USA & Japan. The regional countries are reingineering their policies for region.

In the same light, India decided to create a an Indo Pacific divison in the MEA recently.

It will deal with all trade, strategic, cultural & defense issues of the region holistically.

The reasons are as below →

① Increasing strategic importance of ~~China~~ reason due to rise of assertive china.

② India's Act East Policy is also demanded it.

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(3) Increase in the influence of ASEAN & India's historical relation with ASEAN countries

(4) Involvement of powers like US and emergence of informal block like QUAD require India to deal the issues holistically

(5) The rising sea level is concern for India as well as Pacific Ocean countries

(6) India's rising status as Global power require it to be present there.

(7) The Idea of RCEP will require it

Challenges for India in Indo Pacific

(1) The Aggressive china & its assertiveness in claiming land like in South china sea & its string of pearls strategy

(2) The Efficiency of Project completion

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of India is no where near to that of china, it gives china an edge.

(3) India is already a resource scarce country so can't manoeuvre much in region.

(4) Balance of Quad with SCO is also an issue

(5) collaboration with Pacific Ocean Countries like Fiji for climate change Action in highly transactional world

(6) India has -ve trade deficit with 11 of 15 other RCEP countries.

Thus Indo Pacific although a gateway to the status of global power of India, has challenges. India needs to show all these by better engagement with ASEAN and collaborating with china for our own advantage.

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20. For SCO to become a successful regional grouping, it has to overcome bilateral differences between its members and their respective geopolitical calculations. Comment. Also, discuss the role that SCO can play in enhancing India's interest in the Eurasian region. **(250 words) 15**

SCO को एक सफल क्षेत्रीय समूह बनने हेतु, अपने सदस्यों के मध्य के द्विपक्षीय मतभेदों और उनके संबंधित भू-राजनीतिक अपेक्षाओं से उबरना होगा। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, यूरेशियाई क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों को बढ़ाने में SCO द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

SCO is a Beijing based Eurasian regional council of 8 nations like India, Pakistan, China, Russia, Kazakhstan and other Central Asian countries.

It is aimed to increase cooperation between the member for economic development and wiping out evils- extremism, terrorism & separatism.

However, bilateral differences between its member & their respective geopolitical calculation is a barrier to its success as

① Diffence between India - Pakistan on the issue of terrorism and even on its definition & Pakistan's concept of Good terrorism & Bad terrorism

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will act as barrier to the elimination of terrorism

② Dispute between India & China due to ~~its~~ laters BRI in India's territory is also barrier to peaceful cooperation

③ Difference between Pakistan and its central asian ~~neighbours~~ neighbours due to its support to terrorism is also issue.

④ The China's geopolitical calculation over Kashmir is antagonistic to that of Indias.

⑤ Pakistan's interest in Afghanistan ~~is~~ does not matches to that of India's

Hence overcoming these challenges will give success to SCO.

SCO can also play a huge role in India's interest in Eurasian region →

① It can act as platform for economic collaboration in exploration

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of resources from the region

(2) It can act as platform to give meaning to India's policy of "Connect Central Asia" through infrastructural programmes

(3) It can act as platform to increase strategic collaboration by common exercise in defense.

(4) It can increase India's soft power due to India's capability of building institutions in countries.

Thus SCO is a platform to not only get to central Asia & Eurasia but also to mediate difference with china. India's effort, however should balance between its affinity to US & membership to SCO which is recognised as Anti US block.